

Craxi's Coalition Wins 58% of Vote; Communists Suffer Setbacks in Cities

The Associated Press
ROME—The ruling coalition of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, a Socialist, emerged strengthened Tuesday from regional elections, winning 58 percent of the vote to 30 percent for the Communist Party.

Nearly complete returns showed the Communists losing heavily in municipal elections in Rome, where they have headed the city government since 1976.

Returns from regional, municipal and provincial elections Sunday and Monday indicated the Communists trailed the Christian Democrats by about 4 percentage points, with the Christian Democrats getting nearly 35 percent of the vote.

The Communist Party had mounted a strong campaign with hopes of forcing early parliamentary elections that would earn them a place in the national government for the first time since 1947.

Flaminio Piccoli, president of the Christian Democrats, said the Communists' emphasis on gaining a share of national power had apparently frightened Italian voters who, he said, wanted stability.

The Communists had hoped to repeat their impressive performance in the European Parliament election last year, when they outpolled the Christian Democrats for the first time.

A strong showing by the Christian Democrats, coupled with gains by the Socialists and Republicans, gave Mr. Craxi's five-party coalition 58.1 percent of the vote in races for 15 regional governments.

Even in major Communist strongholds such as Bologna, Venice, Milan, Turin and Florence, the Communists lost 2 to 8 percentage points in municipal races. But they remained the largest party in those cities.

In Rome, the Christian Democrats outpolled the Communists, 33.2 percent to 30.7 percent.

In response to the Communist setback, Italian stock prices jumped to highs for the year while the lira strengthened against the dollar. Financial markets had fallen in recent weeks because of fears of a Communist victory.

The Christian Democrats' success is likely to strengthen their position next month when the legislature elects a successor to President Sandro Pertini, a Socialist, whose seven-year term is expiring.

The Christian Democrats hope to take at least one of the two top posts — the prime ministership or the presidency — from the Socialists.

It is widely expected that Mr. Craxi, to keep his job, will offer Socialist support for a Christian Democratic president, possibly Arnaldo Forlani, a former prime minister who is now deputy prime minister.

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Dutch policemen arrested a youth who took down his pants as Pope John II passed by in Maastricht, the Netherlands.

Pontiff Bars A Relaxing Of Catholic Moral Rules

The Associated Press

AMERSFOORT, The Netherlands — Pope John Paul II delivered two stern lectures on sexual morals on Tuesday, declaring that church opposition to promiscuity, homosexuality, birth control and abortion would remain "the standard... for all time."

The speeches, coupled with an address Monday reiterating that he would not let women become priests, represented a ringing rejection of demands made by the Dutch church's large liberal wing for a relaxation of Catholic doctrine.

(John Paul has proved to be a pope determined to lead. Page 10.) Opposition to the pontiff's conservative views has prompted repeated protests during his five-day Dutch visit, including incidents Tuesday in which youths jeered and made obscene gestures at him.

Speaking at an open-air Mass in the southeastern city of Maastricht — the only outdoor service of his visit — John Paul defended the Vatican's 1968 ban on artificial birth control and refusal to sanction divorce.

He then traveled by train to this city in the central Netherlands to participate in a scripted question-and-answer session with youths.

The pontiff, 64, was to spend the night in Amersfoort, then fly on Wednesday to Luxembourg for a two-day visit. The pontiff will also visit Belgium before ending the tour.

In Amersfoort, several hundred young people gathered on the lawn of a Catholic secondary school to hear the pontiff in the kind of informal atmosphere he relishes.

The pontiff was first read a series of searching questions by youngsters, one of whom observed that many teenagers "feel that the church does not understand contemporary problems, certainly issues such as homosexuality, abortion, the position of women in the church, questions connected with living together and sex before marriage."

Delivering what he acknowledged would be an unpopular answer, John Paul said the Bible "shows us a demanding Christ."

"Would it be realistic to imagine a Jesus who is indulgent on marital love, abortion, sexual relations before or outside marriage, or homosexual relations?" he asked. He was interrupted twice by applause.

"The words of the apostles are clear and strict," the pope said. "They are words inspired by God. They remain the standard for the church for all time."

The pontiff added, "If the church makes unpalatable pronouncements, it does so because it feels obliged to do so."

In marked contrast to Sunday in Utrecht, where hundreds of youths fought violent battles with police, the reception in Maastricht as John Paul began his day was generally warm. There were several incidents of heckling, however, and four arrests.

1,000 Afghan Villagers Die In Soviet Raids, Sources Say

(Continued from Page 1)

12 villages whose inhabitants were believed to have aided Islamic guerrillas fighting the country's Communist government and the Soviet forces supporting it.

Soviet troops surrounded the villages and shot civilians who tried to flee as the soldiers and tanks moved in, setting fire to houses, looting and destroying property, the sources said.

More than 100 persons were killed in each of several villages, Kas Aziz Khan, Charbagh, Bala Bagh, Sabzabad, Mandrawar, Haider Khan and Pak-jogh, and in other communities, the sources said.

Soviet troops have been in Afghanistan since the end of 1979 supporting the Communist government against a Moslem insurgency.

Guerrilla leaders have reported in recent weeks that Soviet forces were trying to thwart support for the guerrillas by stepping up attacks on civilians.

In another incident, the sources reported that 30 to 70 persons were killed when a Soviet tank hit a crowded bus in the Afghan capital of Kabul on May 10.

The tank left the area immediately after hitting the bus.

In other reports, guerrilla forces launched a rocket attack on the government air base outside the southern city of Jalalabad on April 25. The missiles fell amid a group of Soviet helicopter crewmen who were watching movies, killing eight and wounding 17, the sources said.

Guerrillas also attacked the headquarters of the Afghan secret police in the southern town of Mazar-i-Sharif on April 26. Fifteen persons were killed in the attack, including the senior officer for the region, the sources said.

Prisoner Deaths Protested
The Soviet Union has formally protested the deaths of 12 Soviet prisoners who tried to escape from an Afghan guerrilla camp in Pakistan, The Associated Press reported Tuesday, quoting officials in Islamabad.

The Soviet ambassador, V.S. Smirnov, issued the protest to Pakistan's president, General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, in a meeting Sunday, embassy officials said.

The Soviet protest accused the Pakistani military of complicity in the incident and demanded that the bodies be returned, they said.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Ortega Cites French, Italian Backing

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua said Tuesday that Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and President Sandro Pertini had assured him that Italian relations with his country would not change because of the U.S. trade embargo.

The Nicaraguan leader arrived Tuesday from Paris, where he said Monday that President François Mitterrand had made clear "that he is prepared to make new efforts in favor of economic cooperation." He did not specify the type or extent of aid his country might receive from France, although he excluded military aid.

In Washington on Monday, Harry W. Shlaudeman, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy for Central America, said that the United States was willing to resume its "postponed" direct talks with Nicaragua, but only if the Sandinist government demonstrated that it was "really serious" about a Central American peace settlement. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

Cleric Claims Proof of CIA-Bomb Link

BEIRUT (NYT) — A Moslem cleric, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, said Tuesday that he had "accurate information" that an attempt March 8 to kill him with a car-bomb was the work of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Another Moslem leader, Salim al-Hoss, the Lebanese education minister, called for an official inquiry into U.S. newspaper reports about alleged CIA involvement in the bombing attempt in a Beirut suburb on the shleik, which killed more than 80 people. The reports said the bombing was carried out by a CIA-trained Lebanese team acting without the agency's knowledge or approval.

"We have in our possession accurate information about the involvement of American, Israeli and Lebanese intelligence organs in this matter," Sheikh Fadlallah said. He did not say what the information was.

France Accepts UNESCO Budget Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — France broke ranks with other Western countries on Tuesday and accepted a UNESCO plan to make up a loss in the agency's 1985 budget.

Delegates from Britain, Japan, Canada, Belgium and West Germany spoke against the proposal by Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to use money from an anti-inflation fund to fill the gap caused by the withdrawal of the United States.

With the U.S. pullout, UNESCO lost a quarter of its budget, or about \$47 million, for 1985.

Reuters Plan to Buy UPI Is Expected

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Reuters, the British international news agency, plans to present United Press International this week with a plan to buy that wire service, which is operating under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, UPI sources say.

Ray Wechsler, president of UPI, said Monday that several reputable prospective buyers, including at least one Fortune 500 company, are engaged in serious discussions with UPI's management.

"The next 10 days will tell to what depth they will go," Mr. Wechsler said. He said UPI management hopes to find a buyer "which can support and preserve UPI as a going concern and as an international news service."

Singapore Ends School Admission Plan

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Singapore said Tuesday that it would discontinue a policy giving priority school admission to children of mothers with university degrees as part of a plan to increase the island's talent pool.

The minister of education, Tony Tan, told parliament that the cabinet had accepted his recommendation to drop the policy, which had created a public uproar.

The policy, initiated by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, was generally blamed for a drastic reduction in the share of votes of the ruling People's Action Party in elections in December. Mr. Lee had wanted the plan as an incentive to women with university degrees to produce more children. He said less-educated Singapore women were producing double the number of children of university graduates.

For the Record

A self-styled "mountain man," Daniel Nicholas, 20, was convicted Monday in Virginia City, Montana, of kidnapping and assaulting Kay Swenson, a female athlete, but was acquitted of killing Alan Goldstein, who tried to rescue her. (AP)

Of all U.S. families with children, more than one-quarter have only one parent present, the Census Bureau reported Tuesday. (AP)

The five-year term of Zimbabwe's first parliament ended Tuesday, with general elections expected in June or July. (Reuters)

The Philippines Supreme Court stepped into the trial of the alleged assassins of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. on Tuesday, ordering a lower court to explain its recall of a prosecution witness it had discharged. (AP)

Three Soviet Pentecostals were arrested as they were trying to enter the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on Monday, sources said Tuesday. A fourth managed to get inside but left two hours later, they added. (AFP)

Bradford County revised the death toll in Saturday's soccer stadium fire in northern England from 53 to 52 after remains thought to be a body turned out to be a large lump of plastic. (Reuters)

Correction

Because of a technical error in Paris, an article in the May 8 Business/Finance Section misstated the percentage increase for Bayer AG's pretax international profit in the first quarter. The correct figure was 28.9 percent.

Police Bomb in Philadelphia

Ends Siege, Burns 60 Homes

(Continued from Page 1)
Waters, one of those who had urged city officials to evict MOVE. "This isn't what we expected. We expected people negotiating, not bombs, guns and bullets."

Burton Caine, president of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, said the bombing was "a reckless action representing the worst kind of excessive use of police force."

"Trained public safety officials should have known that the dropping of a bomb onto a row house full of ammunition and other explosives in a tightly compacted area is like lighting a match in a room full of gas," he said.

MOVE is a group of about 100 members founded in 1972 by Vincent Leaphart, a black handyman with a third-grade education, and Donald Glassey, a white college instructor and antiwar activist. The initials MOVE do not stand for anything.

Mr. Leaphart, who changed his name to John Africa, contended that modern technology was destroying society and led several back-to-nature demonstrations.

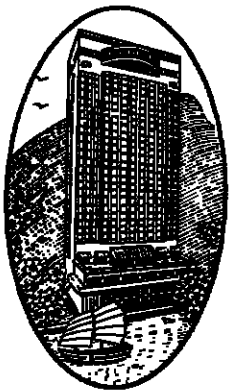
MOVE members, most of whom are black, adopted Africa as their surname and said they are only natural foods, often uncooked, and avoided contact with any bureaucracy. Neighbors complained that MOVE members violated housing and health codes, fed dog meat to their children and left babies unclothed.

They also complained that the group had installed powerful electric bullhorns and began what some called "daily lectures" that lasted through the night.

In 1978, MOVE members were involved in a shootout with police at the group's original headquarters, about three miles (4.8 kilometers) from Monday's scene. One police officer was killed and several were wounded in that encounter.

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Bomb in Botswana Kills South African Refugee

United Press International

GABORONE, Botswana — A South African political refugee was killed Tuesday when a bomb exploded in his car in a suburb of Gaborone, a spokesman for President Quett Masire of Botswana said.

The authorities did not release the identity of the victim, who had lived in Botswana for several years.

AMERICAN TOPICS

It's *Viva Inglés*

In a California Town

The citrus-growing town of Fillmore, California, has adopted a resolution stating that "the English language is the official language of the City of Fillmore," thus making it the first city in the United States to make such an endorsement of English.

Five states—Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska and Virginia—have adopted similar resolutions, but their foreign-born or non-English-speaking populations are relatively small. Of Fillmore's 10,000 people, 51 percent are "Latinos," of Latin American origin.

The city council is dominated by "Anglos." Though the one-sentence resolution they passed has no provision for enforcement, City Councilman Gary Crengle said that people want to "vent their frustration about bilingual education," which is more the rule than the exception in Fillmore schools.

Emile Morales, the former Latino mayor of Fillmore, is moving to get the resolution revoked. He said, "It's obvious that to read, write and comprehend English is of the utmost importance to succeed in our society. No one needs to be told that; no one needs to legislate that."



Reuters/United Press International

A CAPITOL IDEA — Kevin Darcey, left, and Joe Nelson, two entrepreneurial young Washingtonians, have devised what may be the ultimate photo opportunity — a chance for tourists to have their picture taken with a cardboard likeness of President Ronald Reagan.

president and 12 percent undecided. The Harris Poll had it 50-48-2.

An ornate, century-old clock — banished from the chamber of the House of Representatives in favor of a new one in 1950, "when anything new seemed better," as Florian Thyra of the Capitol Architect's Office put it — has been restored to a place of honor in the Capitol's Crypt, just below the Rotunda. It no longer keeps time, but may get new works later.

Short Takes

In a presidential race in 1988, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts would narrowly defeat Vice President George Bush, according to two recent national polls. The Gallup Poll showed 47 percent of adults for the Democratic senator, 41 percent for the Republican vice

world record, however, remains in Peru, where two Americans, without benefit of vehicles, logged 331 bird species in 24 hours last year.

A survey conducted for the Internal Revenue Service by Yankelevich, Skelly and White showed that of those people who have an opinion about informing on income tax cheaters, 63 percent are against informing and 37 percent are in favor.

A study by two public health groups in Boston said that 20 percent of teen-agers who watch more than five hours a day of television are obese, compared with only 10 percent of those who watch less than an hour. The researchers theorize that those who watch more television eat more and exercise less.

—Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGGINS

U.S. Officials Split on Anti-Terror Tactics

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A year ago, senior administration officials agreed unanimously to set up groups to take pre-emptive and punitive action against terrorists. Intelligence operatives, however, said the groups were unlikely to work and were likely to get the United States into trouble.

There was no question about the seriousness of the problem of combating terrorism. And officials said the administration was united on the need to do so by improving the gathering of information about planned terrorist actions. But there was doubt that any kind of secret action could be taken effectively, particularly in Lebanon.

The split between the policy-makers, who felt the need to be tough on terrorism, and the professionals, charged with carrying out the policy, has plagued the administration from the outset.

On March 8, at least 80 people were killed in a Beirut car bombing that had been aimed at killing a militant Shiite leader suspected of being a terrorist. It was carried out by a group with ties to Lebanese intelligence, which, in turn, had worked with the Central Intelligence Agency, according to congressional and administration sources.

The CIA issued a statement Monday saying that it had not had

advance knowledge of the bombing. In addition, intelligence sources said that the agency had had no connection with the Lebanese counterterrorism group that reportedly hired the bombers.

But that was disputed by some administration and congressional

NEWS ANALYSIS

officials, who said the agency was working with the group at the time of the bombing.

The CIA statement did not seem to go to the core issue. For example, it said that the CIA had not trained those who carried out the bombing. But the statement included no specific denial that the agency had been working with Lebanese intelligence. The White House declined comment altogether.

Administration officials said that, within a day or two after the March 8 bombing, President Ronald Reagan canceled his order directing cooperation between the CIA and Lebanese intelligence on counterterrorism. But by then the damage had been done and the risks run, causing administration officials to again evaluate what they realistically could and should do to combat terrorism.

An administration official involved in intelligence said that, a year ago, there was agreement on the need to pre-empt terrorists but that concern about the risk to inno-

cent civilians was voiced. He also said that retaliation by terrorists had also been feared.

"The best we can do to counter terrorism is to improve counterintelligence, not counterterrorism capabilities," he added. "That way, we can get our people out of harm's way."

But this was not the thinking that prevailed on April 3, 1984, when, officials said, Mr. Reagan signed a directive calling for pre-emptive, preventive and retaliatory action against terrorists and against countries sponsoring terrorism.

Officials said the policy was supported by George P. Shultz, the secretary of state; Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser; and William J. Casey, director of central intelligence.

Many American intelligence operatives had doubts about their ability to control the foreign counterterrorists. They were concerned about the United States' taking responsibility for the program without being able to control it, especially in Lebanon, where the government and the intelligence organization are divided.

In Lebanon, the officials said, U.S. intelligence was on the heels of Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a Shiite leader, who has been linked to attacks on American installations throughout the Middle East. Lebanese intelligence operatives were on his tracks, too, but for other reasons, the officials said. Administration officials said

that the CIA had not decided what it wanted to do about Mr. Fadlallah but that some Lebanese intelligence officials had their own scores to settle with him. The Lebanese could not move against him as a government unit, because Shiites were now part of the Lebanese government, so according to the accounts offered by administration officials, the Lebanese intelligence organization hired outsiders.

Even after the attempt to kill Mr. Fadlallah on March 8, the officials said, administration leaders were not ready to abandon the policy. On March 25, Mr. McFarlane said in a speech, "We cannot and will not abstain from forcible action to prevent, pre-empt or respond to terrorist acts where conditions merit the use of force."

According to a number of administration officials on Monday, the United States is unlikely to alter this approach or to disband the counterterrorism training and support operations.

But senior officials are said to be looking at specific cases of cooperation between the CIA and foreign intelligence agencies to see whether the policy can be realistically carried out.

And congressional committees charged with overseeing intelligence will be looking at both the practical problems and the policy itself.

SDI Chief Says Report On Lasers Is Misleading

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A suggestion in an article by The Washington Post that space-based lasers are beyond U.S. technical reach for the foreseeable future was "a misrepresentation of both fact and opinion," according to Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, director of the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization.

The report, which appeared in Tuesday editions of the International Herald Tribune, said that General Abrahamson's office was concentrating on use of kinetic-energy weapons, such as projectiles, rather than directed-energy weapons, such as lasers, to build a space-based, missile defense system.

He said that the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization was "optimistic about many of the advanced technology systems."

"All of the explanations" of what a strategic defense system might be like "have stressed that different systems would be used — for exam-

ple, a mixture of smart projectiles and directed-energy [laser-type] weapons — to ensure that an adversary cannot find an effective countermeasure," General Abrahamson said.

The Post quoted Dr. Louis Marquet, head of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization's directed-energy research office, as saying that laser-like weapons are "not a competitor" to kinetic-energy weapons.

■ **U.S. Reassures Allies**
The Reagan administration sought Tuesday to dispel concern among its European allies that they would be barred from working on the most sensitive parts of space defense research. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

Responding to published reports that General Abrahamson had said that the allies would be excluded from secret research, the U.S. mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization stated that the allies



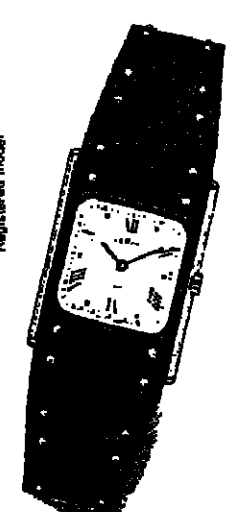
James A. Abrahamson

would work on the secret as well as the nonsecret portions.

The U.S. statement said, "In areas of research that are classified there will of course be security arrangements to protect critical information. In most cases our allies are already familiar with similar arrangements which apply to exchanges of militarily sensitive technologies. They have considerable experience in working successfully with these."

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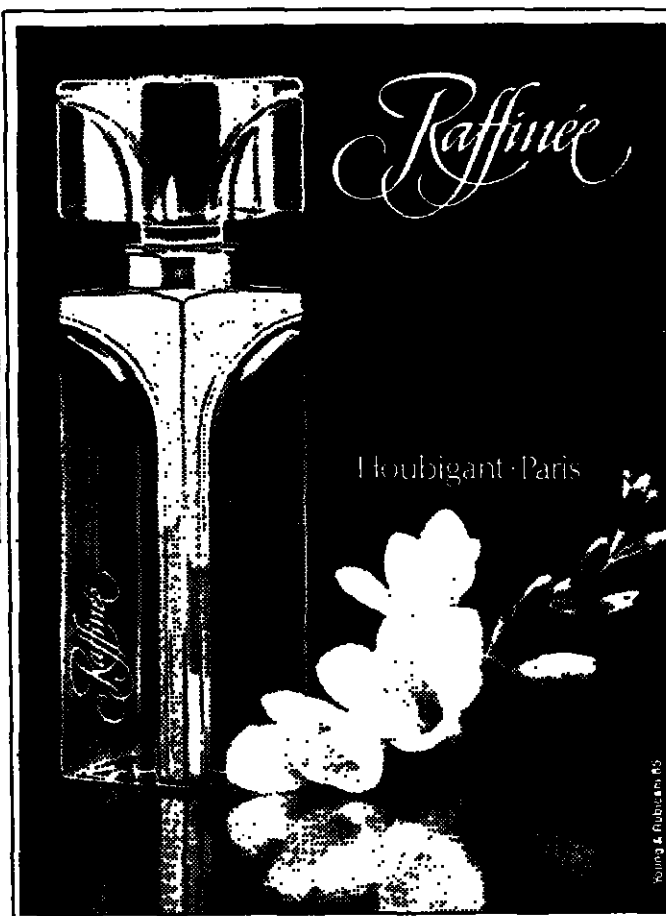
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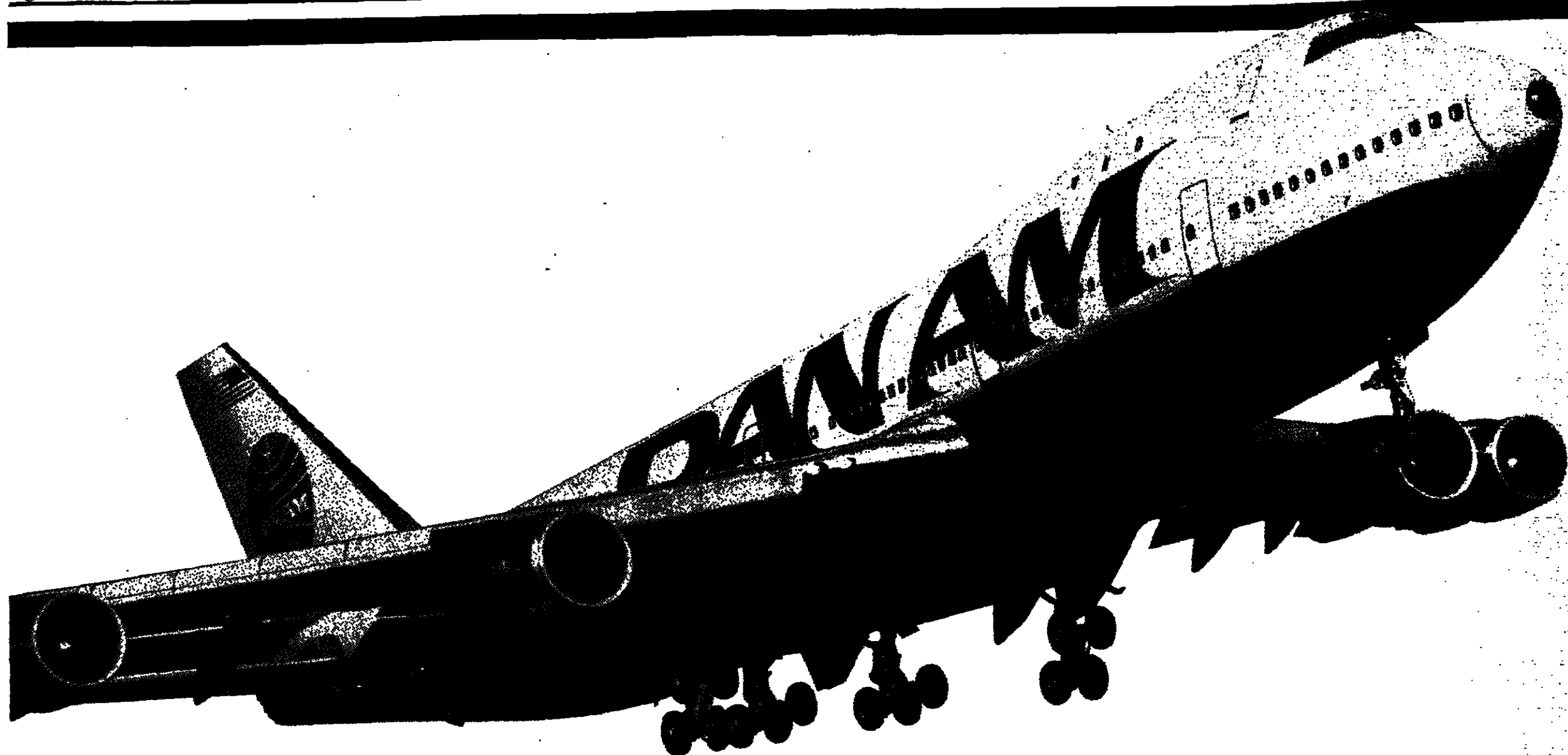
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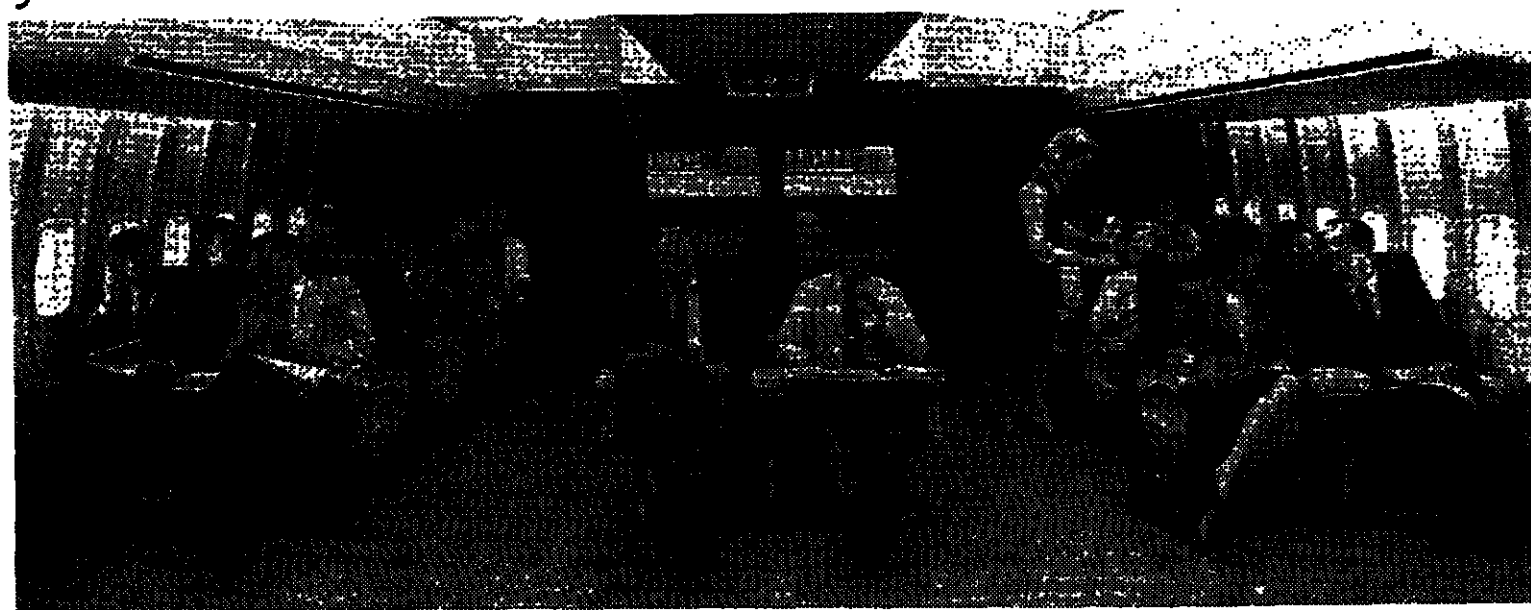


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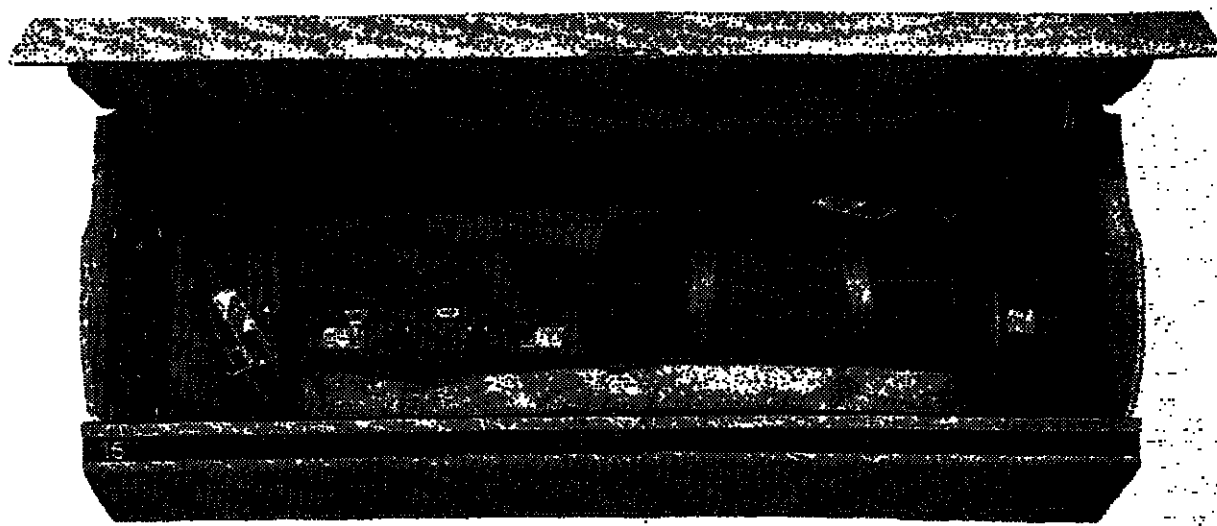
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Arafat Seems To Be Closer To Conceding Israel's Rights

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

AMMAN — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Tuesday that he was ready to accept explicitly a key United Nations Security Council resolution recognizing Israel's right to exist if the United States explicitly endorsed the right of the Palestinian people to "self-determination."

Western diplomats here say they do not recall Mr. Arafat making such a statement since the failure of attempts to enter talks with the Carter administration in 1977. But in the slippery course of Middle East peace-making, they caution, this apparent opening may be less than it seems.

One senior American official in the region, commenting on the idea of a "package deal" suggested by other Palestinians and Jordanians, said last week: "Maybe if we had a tape recording of Arafat saying, 'I accept UN Security Council Resolution 242,' locked in a vault in New York, then maybe, maybe, we would see some room to move. But no, there's just no trust there."

In a pre-dawn interview Tuesday, Mr. Arafat said that despite Secretary of State George P. Shultz's weekend talks with King Hussein of Jordan, "nothing has changed" to push ahead a Jordan-PLO peace initiative launched in February.

Mr. Arafat periodically spent off into rhetorical circles around the issues blocking progress toward peace between Israel and Arab neighbors and the Palestinians it displaced. But his frustration with the initiative's lack of momentum seemed genuine.

As the current initiative developed, a first step toward negotiations with Israel was supposed to be talks involving a joint delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians. The diplomatic face-off of the last several weeks has been over the question of which Palestinians would be involved.

The PLO is recognized in the Arab world as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

But the United States has committed itself not to talk directly to the PLO, even as part of a joint delegation with Jordan, unless the PLO recognizes Security Council Resolution 242. Passed in 1967, the resolution calls for Israel to withdraw from lands it occupied in the war that year in exchange for peace with the other nations of the region.

The PLO, however, refuses to accept the resolution, because while the resolution recognizes Israel's right to exist in peace, it does not recognize the Palestinians except as refugees, essentially without a country.

What the PLO wants is "self-determination" for the Palestinian people. But this is usually taken to mean establishment of a Palestinian state. The United States opposes this and consistently rejects "self-determination" as well.

When Mr. Arafat was asked Tuesday if he would explicitly accept Resolution 242 if the United States explicitly endorsed Palestinian "self-determination," he said, "yes" and "absolutely."

In that case, Mr. Arafat was asked, would he accept Israel's right to exist?

At this, he slipped into the opaque language of Middle East diplomacy. "I would accept all the international legality," he said. "It is very clear what I am saying."



Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, left, and Yisrael Kessar, head of the Histadrut labor federation, celebrate the Labor Party's victory in nationwide trade union elections.

Union Vote Buys Israeli Labor Party

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's fragile government, of national unity entered a new phase Tuesday after trade union elections gave a clear boost to the Labor Party half of the government.

In final returns from Monday's balloting the Labor Party, headed by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, won almost 67 percent of the vote to select representatives to the governing conference of the Histadrut, Israel's giant trade union federation. About 85 percent of the country's workers are members.

The Likud bloc, which shares power with the Labor Party in the national unity government, won 21 percent.

Labor also won control of all but one of the 72 local labor councils. The Labor Party was never in danger of losing its solid majority control of the Histadrut, but the vote was the strongest showing by Labor in the last five Histadrut elections, which are held every four years, and it was seen by some as an indication that the party had finally reversed the decline it suffered during much of the 1970s and early 1980s.

The Histadrut is the foundation on which the Labor Party stands and through which it dominated Israel's politics from 1948 until 1977, when the Likud bloc first captured control of the national government.

It has been widely assumed here that Mr. Peres and other Labor Party leaders deliberately played down their differences with the Likud bloc in the government to prevent an open rupture that could affect the Histadrut elections.

A senior Labor Party official predicted before Monday's voting that Mr. Peres would immediately begin pressing the cabinet to impose more stringent economic austerity measures.

With the trade union elections over and the Labor Party's control of the Histadrut solidified, Mr. Peres was seen by analysts as enjoying increased freedom of action in both domestic and foreign policy, including the possibility of forcing a breakup of the unity government and new parliamentary elections before he is due to turn over the post of prime minister to Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud in September 1986.

■ **Israeli Aid to Zaire**
President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire signed a cooperation agreement with Israel on Tuesday and said he believed that other African states would renew ties in the future, a senior Israeli official told Reuters in Jerusalem. The agreement involves agricultural aid, increased investments and air links, the official said.

4 Aliens Reported to Be Killed in Nigeria

The Associated Press

SEME, Nigeria — Aliens trying to leave Nigeria said police shot and killed four of other aliens after halting a 400-truck convoy carrying thousands trying to force their way across the border into Benin.

The aliens who reported the shooting Monday refused to identify themselves. There was no independent or official confirmation of the shootings. Police at the Seme border post refused to answer questions, escorted foreign reporters from the area and ordered them to go to Lagos without talking to anyone.

The front ranks of the trucks, in a convoy that stretched more than a mile, had flat tires and smashed windows. The aliens said police smashed the windows and shot out the tires after ordering the occupants to leave.

The four foreigners reported to have been shot were among about 25,000 who had fled about 100 miles (160 kilometers) to the frontier with Benin from a transit camp near Lagos's international airport. An unspecified number of other aliens were reported to have been injured in the alleged police shooting.

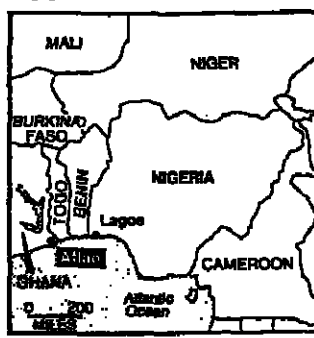
The 25,000 traveled to the closed border because they said they feared that ships assigned to take them out of Nigeria would drop them far from their homes. Most are Ghanaians.

The military government has ordered 700,000 illegal aliens to leave Nigeria, accusing them of taking scarce jobs from Nigerians and blaming them for rising crime rates in the cities. Most of the alien workers were attracted to Nigeria because of its oil boom in the 1970s, which is now over.

Of the 700,000 aliens being expelled, about 300,000 are believed to be from Ghana, 100,000 from Niger and the rest from Chad and Cameroon.

The government ordered them to leave by May 10, and opened its borders for eight days to permit their exit. The borders had been closed for 13 months to combat smuggling.

But thousands were stranded at the border when the deadline expired. Many said they had waited for days, but had been unable to cross.



After the deadline expired, the government said the aliens should go to the camp outside the airport to wait for ships to take them home.

On Sunday and earlier Monday, aliens rioted at the camp outside Lagos's international airport, burning billboards, stoning vehicles and setting up barricades blocking the entrance to the airport. Police responded with by firing tear gas canisters.

On Monday, residents of the camp, shouting, "We don't want food. Tear gas is our food," started their trucks and said they would drive to the border and force their way across Benin and Togo lie between Nigeria and Ghana.

Before leaving Seme, journalists saw hundreds of young men being marched toward buildings on the border, hands on their heads.

■ **Fear For Those Left Behind**
Sheila Rule of The New York Times reported earlier from Aflao, Ghana:

Hundreds of Ghanaians who were expelled from Nigeria sat in the withering heat at Aflao, near the dusty border crossing with Togo.

They were surrounded by bulging plastic bags and mattresses that represented their worldly possessions and by rickety minibuses that would take them to their home regions.

But their talk was not of a homecoming, but of compatriots who remain in the country that is forcing them to leave.

"My brothers — I do not know what has happened to them," Seph Bayour said Sunday.

Mr. Bayour, who is in his early 20s, arrived in Ghana from Togo, the last of the international barriers the Ghanaians have had to cross, in a truck brimming with people.

"We thought there would be no violence this time," he said, comparing the current exodus to that of two years ago when Nigeria expelled about two million aliens in an operation marked by chaos and violence. "But we are hearing the stories and I am afraid for my brothers."

Thus far, more than 60,000 Ghanaians have crossed into this frontier post on the Atlantic coast on their way home. Some officials believe many others may have also crossed back into Ghana without the knowledge of the authorities.

Japan Modifies Fingerprint Rule for Aliens

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The government modified its rules on Tuesday for the mandatory fingerprinting of resident aliens, but the apparent attempt at calming protests drew criticism from foreigners and their Japanese sympathizers.

The revision, to be enforced after July 1, allows a colorless fluid to replace black ink in the fingerprinting required under Japan's alien registration law.

All foreigners over the age of 16 who live in Japan for one year or more must have their left index fingers printed when they apply for registration cards.

They need certificates to sign business contracts and obtain business licenses, marriage certificates and other official papers.

A total of 233 foreigners, including seven Americans, have joined what began as isolated protests by a few Koreans who refused to be fingerprinted in 1980.

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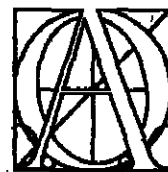
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Ferenc Molnar, Violinist, Dies at 89; Directed Music Programs in Europe

WALNUT CREEK, California — Ferenc Molnar, 89, who served for 20 years as the principal violinist with the San Francisco Symphony, died Friday. As a prisoner in Siberia in World War I, he revived the spirits of fellow captives by playing music on a violin carved from his wooden bunk.

Mr. Molnar, a native of Budapest, was once musical director of the Rencontres Culturelles Internationales in Punta Ala, Italy, and of the American College in Switzerland's Summer Music Program.

■ **Other Deaths:**
Irja Eskandari, 76, founder of the

Iranian Jewish Communist Party, in Berlin April 30 after a long illness.

Slovak Na Champsak, 57, a former Laotian defense minister who led an exiled resistance movement after the Communist victory in 1975, of a heart attack Friday in Santa Ana, California.

Josephine Miles, 73, a poet and long-time professor at the University of California, Berkeley, Sunday of pneumonia. Her "Collected Poems, 1930-1983," won the National magazine's Lenore Marshall Poetry Prize in 1983.

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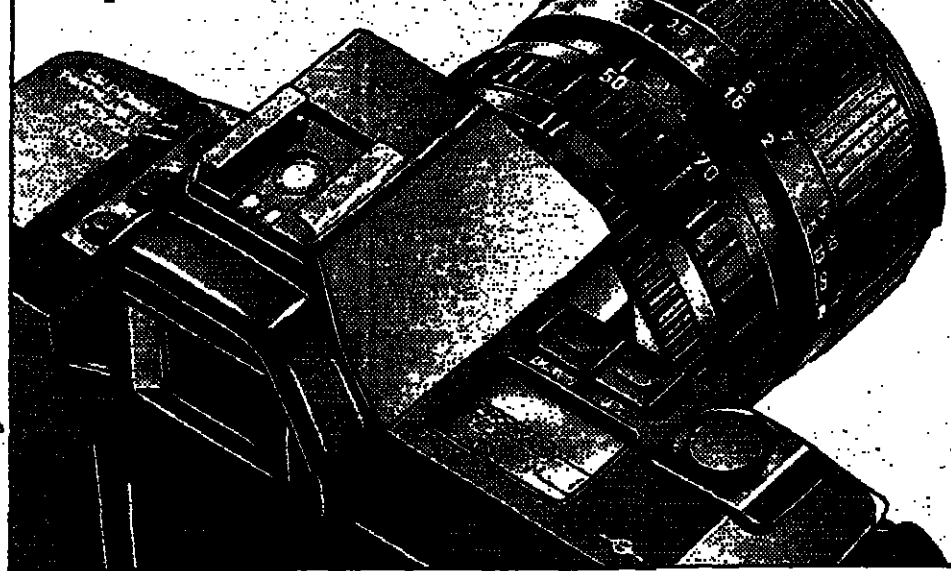
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High-Tech Ban Called Costly to Soviet

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—U.S. restrictions on the sale of high technology to Eastern bloc countries could have cost the Soviet military from \$6.6 billion to \$13.3 billion in research expenses in 79 instances where license requests were rejected, according to a Pentagon study.

The study, released Monday, also estimated that military spending by the United States and its allies would have had to increase by \$7.3 billion to \$14.6 billion to match the Soviet technological advances had the licenses been granted.

"The Soviets can make very effective use of technology to improve their military at our expense," said Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, who

has led the move in the Reagan administration to impose strict controls on sales to the Eastern bloc.

"You can be sure they have tried to obtain this technology from other countries and by other means" after the request to buy it legally from the United States was turned down, Mr. Perle said.

Other methods usually include illegally evading export controls by buying the equipment from a supplier in a non-Communist country who can get it from the United States.

Last month, the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* published Soviet documents that indicated the Soviet Union had stolen industrial technology in 1979 that was worth \$65 million.

Mr. Perle denied that the release of the \$1-million study, completed in February, was linked to Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige's visit this month to Moscow to discuss improving U.S. trade relations with the Soviet Union. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had appealed directly to President Reagan to block the Baldrige trip after the National Security Council had overruled his objections to it.

The Baldrige trip to Moscow will be the occasion of the first cabinet-level trade talks between the two superpowers in six years and is part of the Reagan administration's second-term policy to ease tensions with the Soviet Union.

The study, conducted by B-K Dynamics of Rockville, Maryland, under contract to the Pentagon, found patterns of Eastern bloc attempts to buy technology that appeared to be geared to the Soviet military's needs.

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Richard N. Perle

In the case of automated production and control products, for instance, requests by a number of Eastern bloc nations taken together would have amounted to a complete factory.

Swiss Reassess Role During World War II

New York Times Service

GENEVA—As their neighbors have been marking the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, the neutral Swiss have been quietly reassessing their role during the conflict.

In recent months, several issues that were once considered taboo or rarely discussed have gained new attention, including the political leaning of the wartime military chief, General Henri Guisan, the Swiss treatment of Jewish refugees, and even the national bank's purchase of gold seized during the war by the Nazis.

Photographs of a house destroyed by an accidental Allied bombing of Schaffhausen, the only Swiss town to be bombed during the war, have appeared in newspapers and on television. Other publications have reviewed the role of the Swiss Army and the conditions of Jews in Switzerland.

Professor Hans Ulrich Jost of the University of Lausanne, writing in the *Zürcher Anzeiger* last Wednesday, said, "actually, the bells tolling May 8, 1945, also rang in the tough question of whether Switzerland, despite escaping physically undamaged, survived the war and the time of fascism morally unscathed."

The question, he said, has yet to be answered.

Much of the attention has focused on General Guisan who, like the mythical William Tell, has become a symbol of the nation's neutral but sturdy stand amid surrounding aggression.

Recently published documents, reviewed in the press and on television, have raised questions among historians over General Guisan's position on the "corporate state," a code word for fascism, and prompted *Tages Anzeiger* Zürich

to question whether he had leaned toward fascism.

The questions center on an address by General Guisan, never published in full and made from sketchy notes, to the Swiss officer corps on July 25, 1940, in which he outlined his plan for the defense of Switzerland. The Alpine meadow where he made the address, the Rättli, has enormous significance in Switzerland.

It was there, according to legend, that representatives of the states of

Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden swore an oath in 1307 on which Swiss freedom was founded.

General Guisan reportedly lashed out at defeatism after the fall of France.

Based on notes, some historians have said that passages, such as "We have to evolve in order to adapt to the conditions of the new Europe" and "I am convinced the old political parties have lost their significance" suggest leanings toward the "corporate" government style identified with fascist regimes in Italy and Portugal.

But General Guisan has been defended as a realist. Historians have repeatedly said that there is no evidence that he sympathized with Nazi Germany's concentration camps or anti-Semitism.

A recent exhibition touring the country also raised the issue of Swiss treatment of Jewish refugees before and during World War II, citing fascist publications and organizations that appeared before the war.

Although Switzerland provided a haven for many Jews, it restricted Jewish immigration after the Nazi occupation of Austria in 1938.

U.S. to Sell Switzerland Anti-Tank Weapons

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration has notified Congress that it plans to sell Switzerland 12,000 modern anti-tank missiles for \$209 million.

The TOW-2 (tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided) missiles would replace outdated weapons now in the Swiss military inventory, the Pentagon announced Monday. The sale is to be made unless it is disapproved by Congress.

Arms Sales to Third World Declining

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The dollar value of arms delivered last year from industrial nations to the developing world was the lowest in nearly a decade, according to a study by the Congressional Research Service.

The developing countries appear to have curtailed their arms purchases because of the increasingly heavy burden of meeting foreign debt payments, according to the study, which was released Monday.

In 1984, the value of weapons provided by the United States and the Soviet Union to nonindustrial countries was the lowest for both since 1977, the study said.

The value of U.S. arms sales agreements was \$7.3 billion in 1984, down from \$10.2 billion the previous year. The United States had 22.5 percent of the Third World arms market in 1984, a drop from 34.1 percent in 1983, the study said.

But while the U.S. share of military sales agreements with nonindustrial nations fell from first place in 1983, both the Soviet Union and

France increased their arms sales to Third World countries, the study said. The Soviet Union ranked first in 1984 with \$10.4 billion, and France followed with \$9.1 billion in sales agreements.

The total value of all such agreements last year between industrial and nonindustrial countries, about \$32 billion, was the second lowest for any year since 1977. Sales agreements generally precede deliveries of weapons.

"The three principal suppliers of arms to the less developed world are closer to parity than at any other time in history," said Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, who made the report public Monday.

Mr. Hatfield, a Republican,

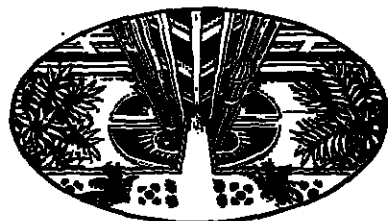
called on President Ronald Reagan to seize "a golden opportunity" to reduce the level of arms transfers through negotiations with the governments of the Soviet Union and France.

The Congressional Research Service, a nonpartisan division of the Library of Congress, found that the value of all non-Communist nations' arms sales agreements and deliveries to the developing world has exceeded that of Communist nations for every year since 1977, except in 1979, when Communist deliveries were slightly higher.

In 1984, the study found, non-Communist suppliers collectively made \$17.3 billion in arms deliveries to the Third World, compared with \$13.2 billion for all Communist governments.

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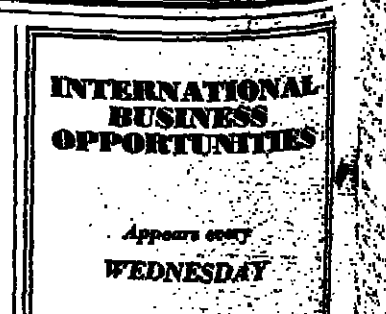
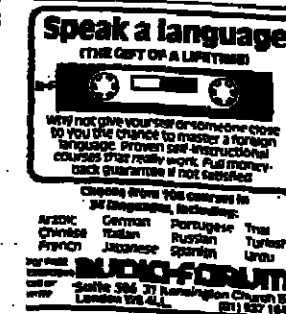
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86 Are Killed in Attacks By Tamil Separatists in Northern Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — At least 86 civilians were killed and 100 were injured Tuesday when Tamil guerrillas, disguised as soldiers, began the heaviest attack of their separatist campaign, the government said.

Official sources said that at least 25 women and six children were among those killed when the guerrillas sprayed bullets in the streets of Anuradhapura, a sacred Buddhist city and ancient Sinhalese capital.

The guerrillas drove into the city in a bus and fired on people waiting in a line for a bus. It was the first major raid into North-Central province, most of whose population belongs to the Sinhalese majority.

Police said the separatists then drove to the Sri Mahabodhi, a sacred site that is visited by hundreds of Buddhists every day, and shot at the crowd.

Residents said the death toll was probably more than 100. They said the guerrillas shouted "70 for 70," indicating they were retaliating against the alleged killing of about 70 Tamils by security forces in northern Jaffna district last week.

A government broadcast appealed to people to remain calm and not to believe rumors. "The main objective of this brutal massacre of civilians by the terrorists was to provoke people in other parts of the country," the broadcast said.

The sources said that President J. R. Jayawardene summoned an emergency meeting of senior cabinet ministers to discuss the killings and that three opposition parties asked for an emergency meeting of Parliament to discuss the issue.



Kartar Singh Narang, a Sikh lawyer and a suspect in the bombings, was brought to court in New Delhi on Tuesday.

Key Sikh Suspect Dies; Press Alleges Torture

NEW DELHI — A key suspect in the Sikh extremist bombing offensive has died in police custody, leading to charges in several Indian newspapers on Tuesday that he was tortured.

The Press Trust of India said Mohinder Singh Khalsa died Monday in a New Delhi hospital after being injured in a scuffle with the police who arrested him Sunday.

The agency did not give any other details but said a magistrate had been ordered to conduct an inquest into his death.

Mr. Singh was one of three leading suspects arrested by police after bomb attacks on Friday and Saturday in which at least 86 people were killed.

The Indian Express newspaper said that Mr. Singh suffered only minor injuries in the scuffle during his arrest. He was able to walk after treatment at the city's Lohia Hospital on the day of his arrest, it said.

"The suspect was apparently tortured to death," the newspaper said. It added that the two other suspects arrested with him came to court in "an apparently critical condition."

The Statesman newspaper said, "Most doctors at Lohia Hospital were convinced that Mohinder Singh had died due to police torture."

Meanwhile, police said they recovered enough explosives to make 400 bombs from the home of one of the suspects, Kartar Singh Narang, a Sikh lawyer.

They also found lead casings, wires and batteries needed to make booby trap bombs in the house.

"This kind of ammunition in the hands of the terrorists could have made a Beirut out of Delhi," the Indian Express quoted a police officer as saying.

The weekend bomb attacks in New Delhi were mostly booby-trapped portable radios that exploded when picked up by passers-by.

Zia Denies Involvement
President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan said Tuesday that his country was not involved in any way in the Sikh extremist bomb campaign in neighboring India.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India referred obliquely in Parliament Monday in New Delhi to charges of Pakistani involvement, saying: "The fact is that foreign involvement is there. You know it, we know it."

The Pakistani government news agency quoted General Zia as saying Tuesday: "There are also other neighboring countries of India." Pakistan, he said, was "not involved in the matter in any fashion."

Mexican Land Reform: Violent to the End

By William A. Orme Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

TEQUILA, Mexico — Emiliano Zapata's revolutionary army rode into this town in 1914 and announced that villagers would at last be given the nearby lands they had been claiming for generations. More than seven decades later, the peasants here are still fighting for full possession of those farmlands.

In a clash with riot police of Mexico state on April 19, about 300 peasant protesters were forcibly dislodged from a colonial-era estate they had occupied here. Dozens of police and peasants were wounded, and one 75-year-old protester died from his injuries 10 days later.

The Tequila confrontation was the most recent violent incident provoked by the problem of an expanding rural population coveting a shrinking arable land supply.

Such conflicts are becoming more frequent, officials and peasant organizations concur, as Mexico's economic need to modernize agriculture and its social commitment to the peasantry. The dairy produces milk that Mexico would otherwise have to import. Yet it employs fewer than 20 full-time workers, whereas the lands, if redistributed, could support perhaps 40

noting that the claim was studied and rejected by government experts in 1972.

Independent experts have long urged a halt to Mexico's land giveaway. "By continuing to hand out poor land to thousands of peasants, they are dooming" the agricultural system to failure, said Kenneth Shwadel, chief agricultural economist at the Banco Nacional de Mexico.

More than 90 percent of Mexico's territory is classified as arid or semiarid, a percentage increased steadily by erosion and encroachment of deserts. Rather than continuing to subdivide "a land base that simply cannot support six million rural families," the government should aid the development of efficient, modern "production-oriented" farms, Mr. Shwadel said.

Tequila, which was converted in the 1950s into an efficient commercial dairy farm, is a microcosm of the conflict between Mexico's economic need to modernize agriculture and its social commitment to the peasantry. The dairy produces milk that Mexico would otherwise have to import. Yet it employs fewer than 20 full-time workers, whereas the lands, if redistributed, could support perhaps 40

farmers growing corn and beans for sustenance.

Although welcomed by many agricultural specialists, the forthright admission that the land distribution program is ending poses a political dilemma.

Frustrated land claimants are increasingly willing to throw in their lot with leftist opposition groups, eroding the once monolithic rural base of Mexico's ruling party, the Revolutionary Institutional Party.

Opposition organizers create further difficulties by advocating dramatic protest demonstrations, which can quickly turn violent.

Last year, 69 peasants were killed in confrontations with local authorities or with gunmen apparently protected by village political bosses, according to two leftist-led agrarian organizations, the Independent Campesino and Workers Confederation and the Plan de Ayala National Coordinator, an anti-government peasant organization linked to Mexico's two biggest leftist opposition parties.

Plan de Ayala has successfully coordinated dozens of peasant protests throughout central and southern Mexico in recent years. The appeal of these opposition organizations, some officials acknowledge, stems from mounting peasant bitterness at the unfulfilled promises of government land offices.

A week rarely passes in Mexico City without at least one demonstration from the provinces. Last month, about 10,000 peasants affiliated with Plan de Ayala chapters converged on the capital to publicize land complaints.

50 percent plus one of the electorate needed to establish an autonomous regional government.

"If we achieve what is considered an acceptable turnout I will feel morally bound," Mr. González said. Otherwise, he said, he would follow a policy that "foresees staying in NATO."

González Sets Policy for Vote on NATO

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain will not accept a referendum vote to quit the North Atlantic Treaty Organization if the turnout is low, according to Madrid newspaper reports Tuesday.

Mr. González cited constitutional requirements of a minimum of

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Blacks Bury S. Africa Union Leader

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

TSAKANE, South Africa — With the army and the police standing guard, more than 25,000 blacks attended the funeral Tuesday of a union leader who died after being held in police custody.

The union leader, Andries Raditsela, 29, died in a hospital on May 6 after being detained two days earlier by police in this township just west of Johannesburg. A pathologist hired by his family said he died of brain damage that could have been caused by a blow or a fall.

Labor leaders asked workers to stay home Tuesday to mark the burial, but only a handful of people seemed to heed the call.

Early Tuesday, three bomb explosions rocked government offices in the nearby white town of Brakpan, but there were no reports of injuries and no one immediately claimed responsibility for the blasts.

Funerals marked by political protest have become a commonplace since unrest began in many of the nation's segregated townships last September. Since then, almost 350 people have died, many of them shot by policemen, others slain in clashes among rival black factions.

But South African commentators said that the death of Mr. Raditsela, a senior shop steward in the Chemical Workers Union and an executive member of a major labor federation, seemed to draw organized labor deeper into the political fight against white minority rule.

Chris Dlamini, a senior labor leader from the Federation of South African Trade Unions, said that he attributed the poor response to the stay-at-home appeal to employers who had not been prepared to condemn the circumstances surrounding Mr. Raditsela's death. "It is clear that the government is supported by the employers," he said.

The mourners at Mr. Raditsela's funeral at first numbered no more than 2,000. On the outskirts of the township, authorities had deployed troops in combat gear with automatic rifles, and both black and white police officers, in armored vehicles, carried shotguns and tear-gas launchers.



Mourners jammed the streets of Tsakane on Tuesday as the coffin of Andries Raditsela was taken to a cemetery.

But the crowd seemed to swell as Mr. Raditsela's coffin was borne along to the cemetery on streets between modest homes. "An injury to one is an injury to all," said one banner, held aloft in the throng.

As mourners dispersed, police and army units in armored vehicles moved into the township. But by nightfall, no trouble had been reported from the township.

Le Monde Plans 10% Salary Cuts, Loss of 250 Jobs

PARIS — André Fontaine, editor in chief of the financially troubled French newspaper Le Monde, has presented his long-awaited rescue plan involving 10-percent wage cuts and the loss of 250 jobs, journalists said.

They said Monday that Mr. Fontaine also intended to raise money by selling the newspaper's building, a move which angered staff when presented by his predecessor, André Laurens. The daily has been losing readers and advertising since 1982 and has debts of 90 million francs (\$9.4 million).

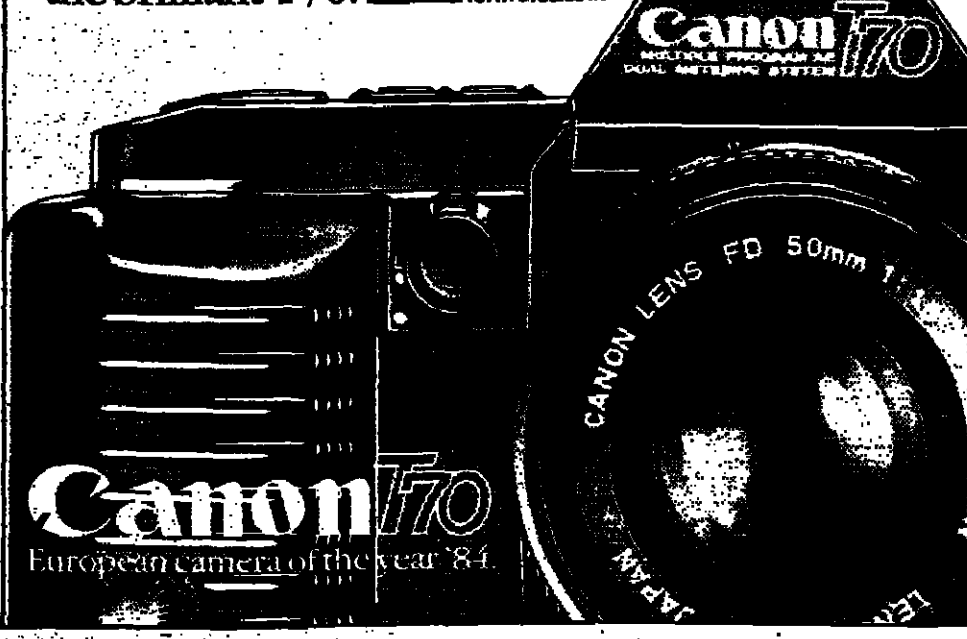
Mr. Fontaine told staff that up to 35 million francs of outside capital would be injected and 330 more shares created, with 25 percent of the shares in a new company structure being offered to outside investors.

The editorial staff will hold 30 percent of the shares, compared with 40 percent at present. Mr. Fontaine will hold 6 percent, as against 11 percent now. The editorial staff will thus lose their majority. Thirty percent will go to a few traditional shareholders, the most prominent of whom is Hubert Beuve-Méry, founder of the newspaper in 1944.

Executives and office workers have agreed to salary cuts. Editorial staff have until Wednesday to agree or be prepared to be laid off. All shareholders will meet at the end of the month to vote on the measures.

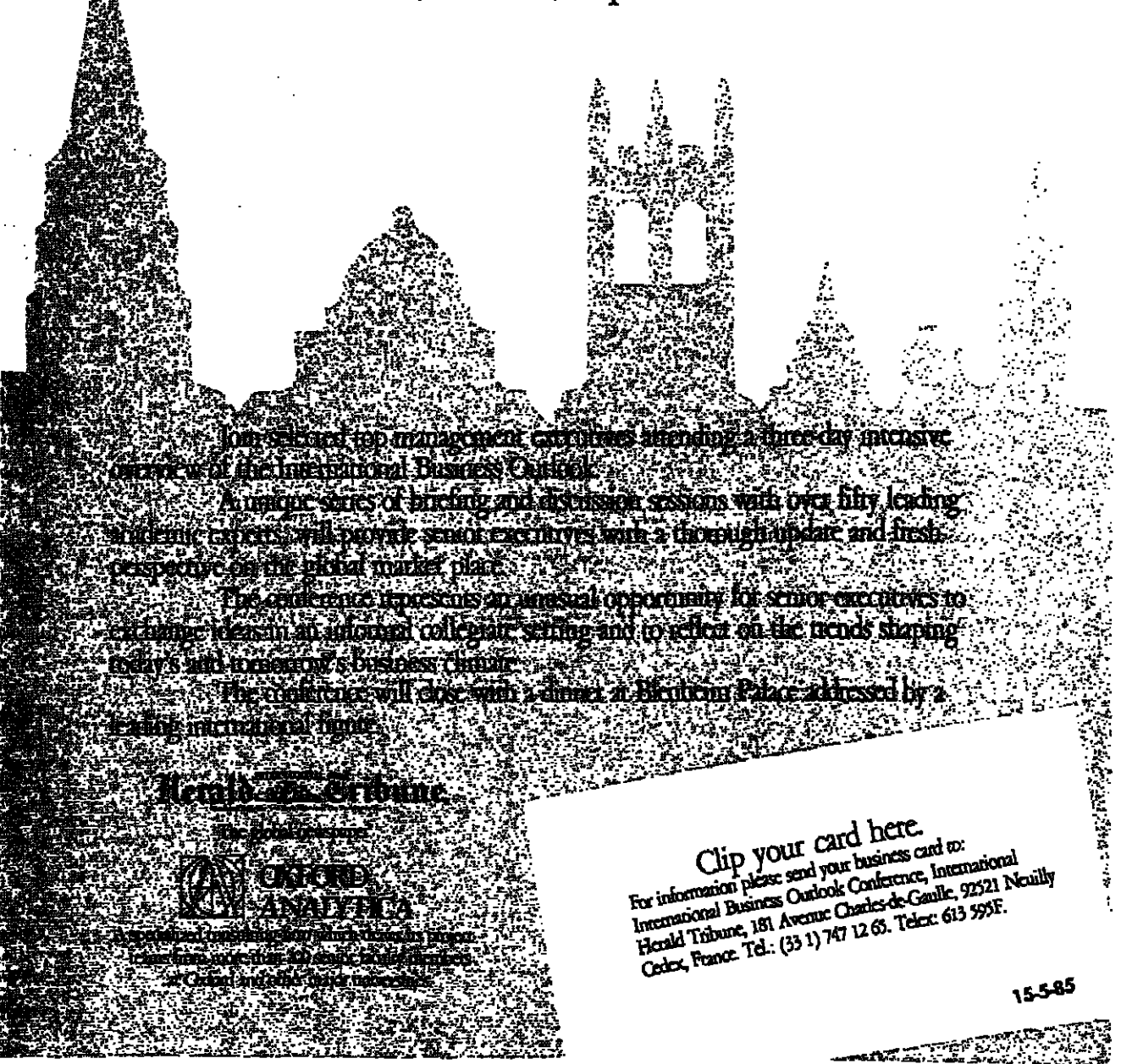
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Joining in the Slaughter

It is important to be clear about the Washington Post report (HT, May 13) that a counter-terrorist program set up by the United States in Lebanon got out of hand and spawned an unauthorized car-bomb mission in which more than 80 persons were killed; the ostensible target was spared. This event was an act of terrorism no less horrendous and reprehensible than any America intended to commit.

Fixed from the start on the perils of terrorism, the Reagan administration found its darkest fears confirmed by attacks on Americans in Beirut. It responded — in the doctrine that finally prevailed after a strenuous internal argument — with repeated public warnings of its intent to pre-empt and punish the attackers even if the evidence was not of courtroom quality and even if innocent lives were endangered. The administration also responded, it now turns out, with a CIA program to set up several foreign-managed counterterrorist teams in Lebanon. The members of one such team blew up a car bomb on March 8 outside the Beirut house of Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, leader of a fundamentalist Shiite group called Hezbollah. It was reportedly an unauthorized mission, but one wonders whether the killers felt that they were unauthorized. The hit squads were then reportedly disbanded.

What remains so distressing is the utter predictability of the whole sequence. It took

no crystal ball to imagine that the operation made the United States hostage to people with their own ways and priorities. Nor is it a surprise that word of a calamity of these dimensions eventually leaked.

The United States has lost a major part of the moral advantage it claimed as a victim and enemy of terrorism. It is exposed now to the consequences of being seen to have had some of its chosen associates attempt an assassination and kill many people. U.S. officials link the intended victim, with a good deal less than courtroom evidence, to a series of terrible attacks, but he is known to many Lebanese as their spiritual leader. His help has been sought to trace Americans kidnapped in Lebanon.

Disclosure of the Beirut bombing finds the CIA's congressional overseers caught — not for the first time — between sharing responsibility for a fiasco and acknowledging that their oversight was casual. They should have known better. The principal responsibility, nonetheless, falls on a president captivated by thoughts of fighting fire with fire. Terrorism is a menace, but, even in its extreme Lebanese form, it is not the ultimate menace, and a democracy must be prepared to accept restraints on its fight against it. To think that the United States carelessly contributed to the general slaughter is a source of shame.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fairer Pay for Women

In what is billed as a victory for the concept of "comparable worth," the city of Los Angeles has agreed to raise the pay of workers in municipal jobs traditionally held by women. That probably is a victory for social justice and surely is one for common sense. But it is quite possible to be pleased by what happened in Los Angeles while resisting a far more expansive definition of comparable worth — a definition that has become a divisive distraction from the goal of ending job discrimination against women sensibly and soon.

Los Angeles pays clerks and librarians, who are mostly women, 10 to 15 percent less than workers in a variety of positions mostly filled by men. City officials and the employees' union agreed that the pay gap was unfair to women workers. The union might have convinced a court that the city was illegally discriminating against women, but, happily, the matter has now been settled without litigation and at modest cost to the city's taxpayers.

What does all this have to do with comparable worth? On average, American women in full-time jobs earn about a third less than men. Part of the difference is due to the fact that working women tend to be less experienced, but part is certainly due to discrimination.

One way some employers discriminate is to distinguish between different job categories that demand similar skills, and then channel women into the lower-paying category. For

example, the state of Washington paid beauticians who worked in state institutions less than barbers. To some people, that kind of discrimination is reason enough to demand that employers assess all jobs according to skills and provide equal pay according to comparable worth. But that is just not possible. How would one decide whether plumbers should be paid more than fire fighters, male or female? Or carpenters? Or office managers?

Yet the underlying problem of discrimination linked to job classification endures. The best remedy is the one tried in Los Angeles: negotiators using common sense to decide that there is discrimination and to figure out remedies. It is an example other unions and enlightened employers would do well to follow.

Negotiation is vastly preferable to litigation. Courts are ill-equipped to reshape society's entire wage structure according to some vague standard of comparable worth. But if negotiation fails, pay-classification differences have to play an important part as courts try to sort out inherently messy evidence of discrimination on a case-by-case basis.

As a caricature issue, comparable pay may be fodder for entertaining arguments on talk shows. But job discrimination against women is no caricature. It is time for people of good will to get past distracting labels for discrimination and get on with correcting it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Critical Moment for IFAD

A quibble over burden-sharing jeopardizes the future of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Survival of this innovative fund is important for two reasons. With its establishment in 1977, IFAD provided an international foreign aid organization that attracted for the first time substantial support from OPEC. And the fund has filled an important aid gap by targeting its assistance on the poorest farmers of the Third World.

The controversy now centers on OPEC's declining support. Another effort to resolve it will be made at the end of this week at IFAD headquarters in Rome. The project may collapse because of a failure of OPEC to promise an adequate level of funds. The OPEC commitment is still a secret, but it is expected to be adequate to assure continuation of the program. The real risk is that the United States will remain rigid on burden-sharing, and in this way kill the organization at the very moment when it could play an increasingly important role, particularly in Africa.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Catholics Heckle the Pope

It is not Calvinists who are throwing the Coke bottles (metaphorically and perhaps literally) at the Pope. It is evident in Holland that the religious and the secular intertwine and that a large proportion of the pope's flock (60 percent in a recent poll) cannot accept all the secular implications of his teaching.

The pope's defenders would say that in

public matters he is himself a liberation theologian giving a high priority, many times expressed, to the equality of people and their emancipation from oppressive systems, whether communist or capitalist. It is in matters of personal conduct, especially sexual ones, that he applies the emphatic veto of the Holy See.

John Paul is a very centrist pope. Witness his imposition of conservative bishops on Dutch dioceses which would prefer more radical ones. Witness the summonses to errant priests and theologians to attend the Vatican and explain themselves. The effect of this close central direction is that the scope for movement is blocked. The Catholic Church allows little room for what in political parlance would be constitutional change or legislative reform.

— The Guardian (London).

A Disastrous Soccer Season

A huge, black shadow was cast over the final full program of the soccer season by the appalling tragedy at Bradford City and by incidents that took place elsewhere. The government's so-called war cabinet must take urgent action to remove the curtain of ugliness that has been draped across the season and fell with sickening finality on the last official day.

— Stuart Jones in The Times (London).

The tragic fire at Bradford City football club on Saturday is a sad final chapter in a disastrous season publicly-wise for English football. Throughout the season, violence by soccer hooligans on the terraces and the streets has been occurring at an unprecedented level.

— The Bangkok Post.

FROM OUR MAY 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Uprisings in the Hats of Spring
PARIS — While every day sees the birth of delightful creations in the domain of Fashion, it is among the hats that the greatest ingenuity is displayed. Black straws have hardly made their appearance, and they are already covered with light colors. Can anything prettier be seen than this little cluche in light and satiny black straw, almost covered with soft uncurled feathers of a delicate pink uprisings from a nest of poppies of the same tender shade? Every sort of fantasia, and every mixture of flowers, ribbon and lace is now accepted, provided that the result be harmonious. Naturally, at this time of the year, flowers inspire the happiest combinations. Thus, Fashion offers us green roses and black geraniums.

1935: Filipinos Favor Independence
MANILA — An overwhelming independence vote is recorded in early returns in the plebiscite by which Filipino voters [on May 14] will decide whether they favor the constitution for the proposed semi-autonomous "Commonwealth of the Philippines." Out of the 29 districts in Manila alone, the vote stood at 5,403 to 106 for the constitution. Independence will follow in ten years. The plebiscite was held in accordance with the terms laid down by Congress in approving the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which was accepted by the Philippine Legislature on May 1, 1934. Political leaders predict an overwhelming vote in favor of the constitution.

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Europe's Place: Second Rank or Parallel?

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — West European governments are in a desperate muddle over whether to participate in President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. As Europeans hem and haw over the rival claims of the "star wars" research program and the French-backed "Eureka" plan for a wholly European research effort, the United States is showing signs of impatience.

Yet for the Europeans there is much more at stake than membership in the newest NATO venture, and Americans would do well to remember that. Europe's chances of closing the famous technology gap that now separates it from the United States and Japan rely to a large extent on the choices that will be made over "star wars."

The Reagan administration must remind itself, throughout the coming months and perhaps years of SDI discussion, that a strong and united Europe is much more important to U.S. security than any new missile defense system.

So it is in America's interest, too, that the SDI be tailored to ensure that European participants do not become U.S. companies' "subcontractors" — the word French President Francois Mitterrand swears Ronald Reagan uttered to him at the recent Bonn economic summit.

This affair sums up all the accumulated European resentment over the various ways in which the NATO alliance has served to enrich U.S. defense contractors.

The "two-way street" policy to which Washington has long paid lip service, under which U.S. forces were to reciprocate by buying European equipment, has never been much more than a joke. The imbalance on trans-Atlantic arms purchases is 7-to-1 in favor of American industry, while the justification

of the results is that 55 percent of France's electricity is now produced from nuclear power.

It is precisely the civil application of SDI-related research that is preoccupying European experts in fields far removed from the popular concept of "star wars" and its space-borne warfare. Computer, laser and particle beam technologies will, of course, be given a major boost, but by-products may also include early cancer detection, genetic screening, an end to acid rain and parasite control that could help beat Third World famine.

Small wonder that most European governments do not know if they can best avoid becoming second-class citizens in this new era of re-

search by negotiating a good deal with the United States or by joining in the still rather vague European Research Coordination Agency, or Eureka, that France's Foreign Minister Roland Dumas has described as "a vast long-range civilian program with military projections."

The Reagan administration did nothing to woo the Europeans when Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger appeared to issue a 60-day ultimatum in mid-April.

While the Europeans vacillate, Washington has failed to reassure them on two other SDI worries.

The first is the Europeans' fear that present U.S. technology embargoes may be just the thin edge of the wedge. Washington's preoccu-

pation with alleged Soviet pirating of defense secrets via European suppliers is beginning to touch some very raw political nerves here. Not long ago, CIA Director William Casey reportedly told a conference of British computer executives, "We have got enough on you all to clasp most of you in irons."

The second problem is that the French and British nuclear arsenals risk being made obsolete.

The ambiguous noises that the main NATO allies have been making about the SDI should be taken seriously by Washington. There is much to be said for a parallel European effort. If the SDI's real cost turned out to be not just \$100-\$200 billion but a rift in NATO, then the price would have been too high.

International Herald Tribune.

Welcome Into This Complex!

By Richard Reeves

PARIS — It is almost 25 years since Dwight D. Eisenhower left the presidency with this warning: "This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in American experience. In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex."

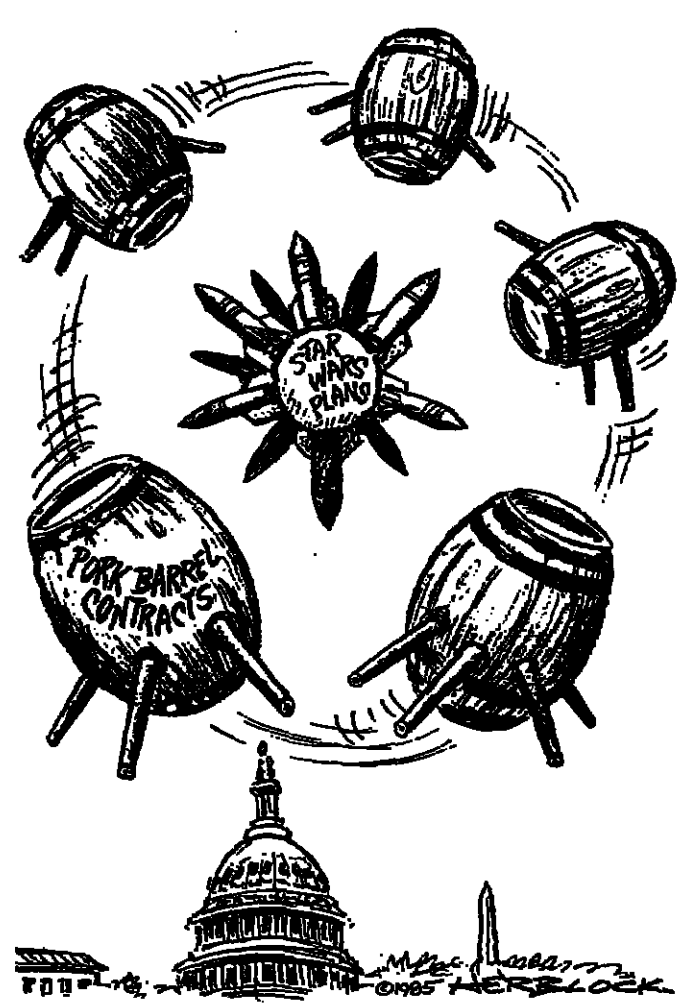
We have let our guard down. The councils of government have been compromised. Elected politicians have been "bought" during those 25 years. Military bases and arms factories have been deliberately distributed across America to provide payrolls in important political districts. Congressmen have found themselves in the position of voting not for or against dubious weapons but for or against jobs back home.

Having won in the United States, the generals and the chairmen and their current chief representative, President Reagan, are going international with the same old pork-barrel strategy. The president came to Europe this month offering defense jobs in foreign districts — in Britain and West Germany, in Japan and Israel. That is the essence of his administration's proposal to subcontract SDI research in 18 other countries. Those countries are being pulled into the American military-industrial complex.

It is a brilliant strategy to drain more and more of U.S. GNP into the Pentagon and the great defense corporations, beginning with General Dynamics and General Electric, LTV and TRW, by using \$26 billion in "star wars" research to expand the defense jobs constituency into whole new countries. Sometime in the future a congressman tempted to vote against some military expenditure will have to answer not only to the management and unions of his local ammunition factory but also to groups interested in Israel or Britain or the Netherlands.

On "star wars" itself, that timid congressman already will be faced with the fact that the vote against the program will be voting against allies that have agreed to take American research dollars. Many of America's allies — starting with Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany — already seem prepared to sign on the dotted line.

Leaders of those countries and others, many of them skeptical



about the practicality or wisdom of "star wars," are under pressure from their industrialists and from the local representatives of American defense multinationals. "Star wars" is taking on a life and momentum of its own in Europe — momentum less and less related to the military merits of the thing.

Mr. Reagan, in fact, has done a better selling job on "star wars" overseas than at home. The two campaigns are related. Foreign defense research is hardly essential to the United States, but the commitment of foreign leaders will be an extremely useful tool to pry dollars loose from the big domestic market.

Congress will have to vote to spend hundreds of billions of dollars that Americans will be paying in taxes just to see whether space defense is even feasible.

The chief salesman in Europe has been James A. Abrahamson, an air force general and director of the Pentagon's SDI office, who has been crisscrossing the continent talking to politicians and businessmen. He learned his business on a smaller scale by delivering \$2.5 billion to the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Norway to manufacture components for the F-16 fighter plane. It should come as no sur-

prise that those four countries are increasingly interested in the welfare of U.S. defense contractors. They are now paid members of the military-industrial constituency.

This time General Abrahamson's mission is much more significant, and he has been using the additional argument that if the Europeans do not go along with Pentagon plans, they risk falling ever further behind in the high-tech worlds of fifth-generation computers, artificial intelligence, lasers, optics and new metals. The theory being peddled is that military activity is primarily responsible for technological advance — an idea that seems contradictory to both Japanese experience and Mr. Reagan's conviction that government contributes nothing to human progress.

But now it is being said that such progress depends on what would almost certainly become the largest government-driven project of all time. That is ironic in more ways than one, because no one, including Mr. Reagan, has the vaguest idea of whether "star wars" can work as a defense, that is, it already seems to be working quite well for the people President Eisenhower warned us about 25 years ago.

Universal Press Syndicate.

When Maturity Comes Late, Put Off College Study

By Kenneth L. Woodward and Arthur Kornhaber

NEW YORK — This is a pivotal time in the lives of millions of American adolescents and their parents. It is that time of year when high school seniors find out where they have been accepted for college and parents discover what it will cost to send them there. In most cases the four-year bill will run between \$20,000 for the cheapest state colleges and nearly \$70,000 at the most expensive private ones. Face with such burdens, parents have every reason to ask: Is it worth it?

It is, most parents would probably agree, if their children are willing to study. But learning requires motivation, self-discipline, enthusiasm for learning and a capacity for sustained attention — in a word, maturity. And today's parents have sound reasons to suspect that their 18-year-olds, no matter how bright, lack the maturity for serious college study.

Unfortunately there are no Scholastic Aptitude Tests for measuring maturity. Physically today's adolescents mature faster than their parents did. They also exhibit a superficial knowledge of sex and other "adult" experiences. But in matters of emotional development — the ability to set one's own goals, to tolerate frustration, to postpone gratification, to take responsibility for others, to be curious about people, events or ideas that are older than yesterday — today's students are significantly less mature than their parents and grandparents were at the same age.

The reasons are not difficult to discover. As the life expectancy of Americans has increased, so has preparation for adulthood. In a society that is taking longer to grow old, the young are taking longer to grow up. Therapists and teachers today find that 18-year-olds experience problems of independence, motivation and social adaptation once encountered at an earlier age.

College students are adolescents. Like all adolescents, they live body and soul in the present. They are preoccupied with what makes them feel good — like music and with how they get along with peers. Given

the option, they tend to choose colleges that they think will satisfy those emotional and social needs.

Education begins to happen only after they learn to transcend those concerns — to postpone pleasure, to step outside the self, to imagine an adult future, set goals and go after them. Many undergraduates never do.

Some merely drift. Often enough it is the wisest students who drop out of college for a time in order to "find" or catch up with themselves.

We should not blame adolescents for not being adults. To become adults the young need to be around adults, but today's adolescents have few adults in their lives. Our research shows that few adolescents enjoy regular and intimate contact with grandparents or aunts and uncles. And with more and more mothers taking

jobs — often to pay for college expenses — adolescents see a great deal less of their parents as well.

In a society that is profoundly segregated by age, an isolated youth culture now fills the gap between puberty and postponed adulthood.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the first two years of college have come to resemble the last two years of high school, minus parents or rules. Adolescents are expected to go to college, if at all possible, and college of some kind is available to almost any high school graduate. Bold are the parents who refuse to send their children to college until they are mature enough to do the work.

It is time to change that system to fit the real needs of the young. America's young have great vitality, idealism and a need to discover the

world outside the youth culture. One way to achieve this would be through a year or two of mandatory public service — in the military, domestic volunteer programs or overseas programs like the Peace Corps.

The purpose would be to provide adolescents with opportunities to work cooperatively for others, learn self-management, become involved with people of other classes, ages and backgrounds, develop forms of self-esteem that are not tied to classroom performance. In short, grow up.

It is time America adjusted its system of higher education to match the facts of prolonged maturation. Colleges should be places of intellectual excitement and growth, not expensive preserves for the young.

The writers are the authors of "Grandparents/Grandchildren: The Vital Connection." They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nicaragua Like Cuba

It is difficult to determine who began the dispute between the United States and Nicaragua, but now any possibilities of agreement have been disrupted by the trade embargo imposed by Washington. As in Cuba 25 years ago, the intransigence of the U.S. government will push the Sandinistas into Russian hands.

J.M. del CANTO BARBON.
Pamplona, Spain.

Haven't we seen this somewhere before? In 1959 a new Cuba emerged from revolution and was not pro-Soviet. But a poor and war-torn country needs help, and when they could not get it from the United States the Cubans took it from Russia. Could it really be argued that the hard-line Soviet influence on that island? The opposite proved true.

If the United States wishes to end Soviet expansion in its "backyard" it must wake up to the reality that the

if-not-for-us-then-against-us logic is too simplistic a basis for policy-making. The Nicaraguans are not Communist pawns of the Soviets. They have expressed a desire for cooperation and trade with the United States. Their crime is to demand dignity and sovereignty in these relations.

The lesson of Cuba is the real domino theory: Countries will turn to the Soviets when the alternative is dropping to their knees and facing Washington. If this domino falls, let there be no question as to who pushed it.

CARY NATHANSON.
Vienna.

The Boys' Own Faint

Regarding "Central Issues for Losers in Life's Uneven Lottery" (April 30) by George F. Will:

For a decade I was privileged to contribute time to an outstanding institution, Bethesda Lutheran Home in Watertown, Wisconsin, in which persons handicapped by brain injury are treated as individuals with dig-

nity. It is natural that George Will is angered when officials make statements that place his child under the community — in effect blaming the handicapped for their condition. However, for five years Mr. Will has been a major Reagan supporter. If he is honest with himself, he will find it difficult to see where the Reagan administration has ever shown empathy for the disadvantaged.

OWEN MILLER, M.D.
Waukesha, Wisconsin.

I, too, have a son born on his father's birthday. Unlike Mr. Will's boy, Michael was born without any visible defects. The horrible blow came last year, when he was 10, in the form of a brain tumor. It turned out that Michael was fortunate. The tumor was benign and was successfully removed during a 6½-hour operation. But his suffering was intense and I am wondering what awful things he did to bring it on himself.

No further comment will be made on the two Education Department

Once Again 'The Jews' Are Blamed

By Marvin Kalb

WASHINGTON — The controversy over the Reagan visit to Bitburg is receding, no longer a front-page embarrassment. But do you hear an echo from the past?

I visited the cemetery the morning after President Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl placed wreaths of reconciliation in front of its chapel. For years the cemetery had been largely ignored; now it was an instant focus of political debate. Small flower pots marked many flat graves, 49 of them honoring Waffen SS troops. By the end of my visit, many hundreds of Germans and occasional Americans from the nearby U.S. Air Force base passed before the wreaths. Some took pictures. Mothers hushed children. A religious air seemed to saturate the scene.

But look and listen: All around there were the sights and sounds of the new Germany — and the old. Six

'We Germans and Americans had been cooperating very well until the Jews began to make trouble.'

fect to the left of Mr. Reagan's wreath stood an equally impressive one. Across its banner: "To the Waffen SS who fell at Leningrad." No more than a foot to the right of Mr. Kohl's was another wreath: "For the fallen comrades of the Waffen SS."

These two wreaths had been placed in the chapel, out of sight, a few hours before President Reagan arrived. They were restored to their original places of honor only hours after he left. In the ensuing tranquility, the Waffen SS could again be honored in the springtime sun.

A middle-aged visitor from Nuremberg said that the Waffen SS were simply soldiers, young conscripts doing their duty. "Let them rest in peace. For us, a dead soldier is a dead soldier, not a hero."

A native of Bitburg, who looked to be in his 20s, expressed a view I was to hear with disturbing regularity. "We Germans and Americans had been cooperating very well" — he lowered his voice — "until the Jews began to make trouble."

Another Bitburger zeroed in on Elie Wiesel. "Imagine the nerve of a Jew lecturing President Reagan. I saw him on television, making trouble the way they all do."

An old woman complained that President Reagan had spent only eight minutes at the cemetery. "You know why the visit had to be cut back? Because of the Jews." She stalked away to join a group of friends nodding in agreement.

A man with a cane stopped and said: "If they don't like it here, the Jews, let them go away. We were better off without them in Germany." There are only 25,000 left, he was reminded. "Too many," he replied.

The people of Bitburg are pleased that Mr. Reagan came to visit, that he did not yield to pressure. But it is clear that they resent their new notoriety — and clear whom they consider responsible for the unwelcome change: the Jews and the media.

Jews are seen as a group separate from Germans and Americans — an indigestible lump, a foreign body. The media are seen as intrusive and irresponsible and, somehow, controlled by the Jews.

So it went. A few days later a Munich newspaper editor explained that anti-Semitism is an "anthropological phenomenon" in Germany. The controversy seems only to have uncorked the venom once again.

There is a sad irony. Bitburgers regard themselves as enlightened. In 1933, when Hitler won a critical election, this conservative Catholic town voted overwhelmingly against him.

Is Bitburg an aberration? It is impossible to judge and dangerous to generalize. But a number of leading West German politicians and professors — several close to Mr. Kohl — think anti-Semitism was on the rise before Bitburg. "The Jews were getting too impudent," a politician said, citing, among other things, opposition to West German tank sales to Saudi Arabia. "We've listened to them much too long. It's enough."

The pursuit of reconciliation by way of Bitburg has been a failure. Reconciliation is a long process, not a photo opportunity. Bitburg lifted the scab on dark corners of recent German history. There is a time to know when to leave well enough alone.

The writer is an NBC News correspondent. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

officials' sickening ideas. You could not print the words I would use.

HARRY PRYPLESH.

Málaga, Spain.

Other German Registers

In "German Registers Should Be Honored, Too" (May 2), Francis Loewenheim omits a brave group called the White Rose. Sophie and Hans Schell, Alexander Schmorel and six other Munich University students were seized in 1943 and executed for distributing anti-Nazi leaflets.

T. VARSANSKY.

Fernex-Voltaire, France.

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The Musical Legacy of Django Reinhardt

play the guitar all over again while busking in the caf  s. He dragged the two crippled fingers along the strings, invented unorthodox voicings, including octaves with the thumb, developing a style that was still copied today.

But if he did not feel like playing music he would play cards or fish. He contracted or no contract. Towards the end of his life, he won the departmental billiard championship for Samois. Although he was a champion billiard player, he lost heavily betting on himself because he preferred to play champions to try and prove he was the very best.

In the mid-1930s he grew from a cult hero to a star when he formed the quintet with Grappelli. Soon many other European countries had a chamber jazz string group like theirs. As his star grew brighter, his prices rose. He was no longer a casual or effortlessly, he could not take it seriously. It was almost like stealing, playing the guitar was so easy. He kept his cash in a wad, had no bank ac-



streets and his posters were on the walls of Paris. The Occupation was the apex of his career. Charles Deleau, secretary of the Hot Club de France at the time, remembered: "He was as popular as Maurice Chevalier." He had top billing in lavish cabaret reviews, ate in the best restaurants, stayed at the best hotels. Although he played for Germans, he avoided touring Germany (by raising the price and making the tour a "benefit" for the French Resistance). Jazz was considered a form of collaboration. Jazz was theoretically banned and he was a Gypsy at a time when Gypsies were being killed in the camps by the Nazis. Reinhardt became a folk hero by having such a blatantly good and

lucrative time surviving while playing the music the enemy hated.

But he was isolated from world trends. After the liberation, when he met Duke Ellinger and Dizzy Gillespie for the first time, he said: "They play so fast. I don't know if I can keep up with them."

In 1946, when he went to the United States for the first time for a tour, he met Duke Ellinger and Dizzy Gillespie. He was not well received by critics. He never learned to be comfortable with either bebop or the electric guitar. His career deteriorated until he died of a cerebral hemorrhage while fishing in the Seine, 22 years ago.

Hopkins as Evil Newspaper Owner Runs Away With 'Pravda'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Since broad-scale new plays with large casts and about contemporary themes are an increasingly endangered species, we ought to welcome "Pravds" on the National's Olivier stage with open arms. David Hare as director and co-author has come up with a blazingly-theatrical event, in which Anthony Hopkins gives the scenery-chewing performance of his career.

As a production, "Pravds" works wonderfully. I am not so sure about it as a play. On one level it would appear to be the tabloid

In recalling most of the major Fleet Street events of the past decade (the takeovers by foreign proprietors, dismissals of editors, wars over bingo, union chaos) and trying to meld them into one two-act play through which a coherent pattern of political and social awfulness will be seen to emerge, the authors have taken on rather more than even their broad canvas can encompass. Moreover, Le Roux occupies so much of their time and attention that his various opponents, even in such strong performances as those of

not disgrace a vintage Hollywood thriller.

Jennifer Piercey as the team doctor, Polly James as the sponsor and Josette Simon as the star runner give three of the best female performances in town and if the play often appears to have been not so much written as overheard in the locker rooms this in no way detracts from its admirably soap-operaic but still strong narrative line.

□

Of the four productions I have seen of Stephen Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd" in London and New York over the last five years, the chamber version at the New Hall

musical production than this in the rest of '85, we shall be more than lucky.

□

It is unlikely that Hampstead will ever get closer to community theatre than in its present production, "Gertrude Stein and a Companion." In this two-character show by the late Win Wells, Stein and the redoubtable Alice B. Toklas reflect on their remarkable Parisian alliance.

Almost all the ingredients for a female literary "odd couple" are here. Stein is the Oliver Hardy of the partnership, a mountainously funny dragon who appears to be

One critic described his playing as "a disembodied spirit, bounding going wherever it pleases without ever finding the slightest obstacle to its fantasy. . . . It is not the instrument playing, the instrument no longer exists, Django swallowed it a long time ago." The poet Jean Cocteau called him a "proud hunted beast."

At the beginning of the Nazi Occupation, people were humming Reinhardt's song "Nuages" in the

'1918' Is Moving, Idealized Texas Reverie

CAPSULE reviews of movies from the United States:

Horton Foote's "1918," directed by John Ford, seems to be a conventional if difficult film to watch. It finds its rhythm, when it reveals its idealized reverie, says Vincent Canby of the *New York Times*. In the early autumn of 1918, the residents of Harrison, Texas, are doing their best to protect the home front from the

MOVIE MARQUEE

hordes 5,000 miles to the northeast. (William Converse-Roberts) has come to fortune to the latest Liberty Borneo wife, Elizabeth (Hallie Foote), daughter, Horace has not felt free (Matthew Broderick), Elizabeth's 1 has flunked out of college and spent at the movies. Striking with an awfulness is the influenza epidemic that carried off 20 million people around a medieval plague that breeds no

by Ken Harrison, *rent film until one half to be a moving, study of The New* 1918 the citizens

George Stevens (1904-1975) came up through the Hollywood ranks, worked as a gag writer for Laurel and Hardy, and later directed westerns, comedies, musicals, comedies, romantic dramas, even a biblical epic. "George Stevens: A Film Maker's Journey" is a splendid, nearly two-hour documentary produced, written and directed by George Stevens Jr., writer-Producer Canby of *The New York Times*. He calls this "one of the best studies of the work of a single director that exists on film." Stevens uses extensive clips from films including "Alice Adams" (1935); "Swing Time" (1936), possibly the best of the Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers musicals; "Gunga Din" (1939); "Woman of the Year" (1942); "Shane" (1953); and "The Greatest Story Ever Told" (1965).

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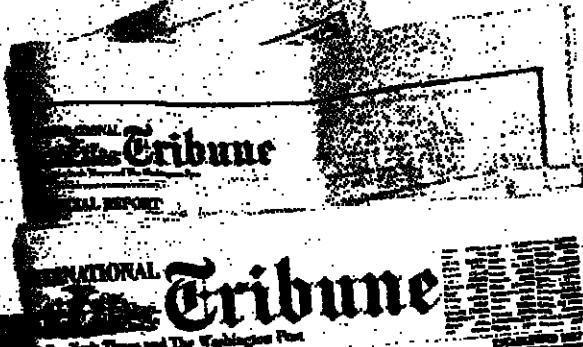
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INSIGHTS

John Paul II: a Pope Determined to Lead

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME—Pope John Paul II is fond of the word "contradictions." It is a useful word to describe not only the church he leads, but who he is, how he thinks and what he does.

One cannot understand the pope apart from his native Poland. Yet nothing riddles the pope or his supporters more than the tendency to reduce him to his Polishness.

Although he rejects the dialectical materialism of Marxism, John Paul himself might be called a dialectical spiritualist. He is relentless in his attacks on Marxism, seeing in it not only a rebellion against God but a violence against the dignity of the individual, which comes directly from God. But he also makes fiery speeches against "imperialistic monopoly," uncontrolled capitalism and the "luxurious egoism" of the rich.

John Paul is an intellectual. But he is dedicated to the intellectually unfashionable symbols of popular Christianity: relics and statues, devotion to the saints and, above all, the Blessed Virgin.

He consistently subordinates the political to the spiritual, but he has vastly increased the political influence of the church.

He always and everywhere calls himself a pope of the Second Vatican Council. Yet his adversaries contend that he wants to roll back the reforms of Vatican II.

He is the most universal of popes, sensitive to cultural diversity inside the church. Yet he has done more to centralize authority in the Vatican than any pope since the council.

The pope's supporters argue that the "contradictions" are more apparent than real. In fact, they say, if he has any single goal for his papacy, it is to overcome what he once called the "signs of contradiction" that have grown up in the Catholic Church.

He referred to these in a sermon in 1976, when he was Cardinal Karol Wojtyla. The sermon presaged the papacy of a man not afraid of battles, not worried about taking on enemies. "It is the task of the church, of the Holy See, of all pastors, to fight on the side of man," he declared, "often against men themselves!"

THE visit of John Paul II to the Netherlands was doubtless made in that spirit. The Netherlands, with its famously liberal church, is one of the few places in the world where his popularity is genuinely in question. In March, a poll by a respected magazine found that only 3 percent of Dutch Catholics welcomed his visit.

The story that unfolded this week in the Netherlands is, in many ways, the story of John Paul's papacy. Where he found dissidence, he has enforced orthodoxy. Where there was uncertainty, he has sought clarity. Where the political power of the church had declined, he has sought new avenues of influence. In the Vatican, where the very power of the pontiff seemed in question when he was elected pope in 1978, he has clearly established a new, vigorous leadership.

Archbishop John P. Foley, the head of the Vatican's Commission on Social Communications, summarized the pope's objectives neatly in two simple words: clarification and evangelization.

"It is essentially a matter of being clear on what your message is, and then preaching it, selling it, if you will, to the faithful and those you hope will become the faithful," the archbishop said.

The pope has been unusually successful in evangelization. He is also universalizing the church in a way that perhaps only a non-Italian pope could do.

"What pope on the day of his coronation declared, 'I'm going to learn Spanish,' because Spanish is the language of the largest single group in the church?" asked the Reverend John Navone, a Jesuit theologian at Rome's Gregorian University. "This pope was revolutionary because he didn't say, 'You have to learn my language.' He said: 'I'll learn your language.'"

Of the 26 trips abroad John Paul has made thus far during his papacy, about a dozen have been to developing countries. Not surprisingly, the church is prospering in these areas, notably in Asia and Africa. Last month, John Paul further internationalized the Sacred College of Cardinals, the church's highest governing body, by selecting one-fourth of the 28 new cardinals from the Third World.

John Paul intends to make the Catholic

Church and its 800 million faithful the most powerful moral force in the world. Paul Johnson, a British writer, said he is the pope of the "Catholic Restoration."

Yet what sort of Catholicism is the pope restoring? Is his strategy working? And to what extent do the tasks of restoration and reform collide?

Evaluations of John Paul's papacy depend a good deal on politics, for the Catholic Church, especially under this pope, is constantly called upon to play a political role.

Not all Catholics agree that his style of leadership, or his ideas, are what the church needs as it approaches the year 2000. There is unrest among Catholics in Latin America, the United States and large parts of Western Europe.

Many church figures, including some sympathetic to the pope, worry that John Paul's approach could divide the church, drive believers away and impede free inquiry by theologians. In the West, and in the United States in particular, large numbers of Catholic women are opposed to the pope's stance against birth control and his insistence on an all-male priesthood.

Yet even among his critics, there is an acknowledgment that this pope knows exactly where he wants to take his flock; that he thinks not in the short term but of the third millennium. John Paul is many things to many people, but to all he is a leader determined to lead.

His papacy must be understood in two parts. The more complex part has to do with his vision of the Catholic Church and its relation to the outside world. The simpler, but in many ways more important, part involves the effect within the church of his restoration of authority to the papacy.

"When this man came into office, there was a kind of collective sigh of relief," said Father Navone, the theologian. "With great respect for Pope Paul, he was frail at the end of his life, and people saw him as a bookish sort who often seemed uncomfortable with others." John Paul I, who succeeded Pope Paul, died after only 33 days in office. Then "came this robust, healthy, young, athletic, self-assured John Wayne type," said Father Navone. "He had true grit."

In contrast to previous popes, John Paul II is relatively young—he will be 65 Saturday—handsome, forceful, effective with crowds. Simply to cite who the pope is, and has been, is to suggest a rich and complex human being: a factory worker, a poet, a playwright, a philosopher, a gregarious, outgoing man, a sportsman who loves skiing, canoeing and swimming.

He is a jovial man who loves to sing; a stern man who can meet resistance with an icy stare and who is said to have a fierce temper; a gentle man who is visibly and remarkably transformed at the sight of children; a former actor—like the American president—who has always retained the knack of playing to an audience.

A far-from-conventional religious leader, John Paul II is having a profound effect on the papacy. By mastering at least seven languages, and learning the rudiments of many others, including pidgin and Japanese, and making frequent voyages to the far reaches of his church, he is turning his papacy into one that is less and less anchored in Rome. He himself has said that the Vatican could easily be in Manila; what makes the church Roman are clear lines of authority, not the city where the authority lies.

And much like Ronald Reagan, who has used his mastery of television and other communications techniques to help effect a social revolution, John Paul's superb use of mass media is part of his "Catholic Restoration."

One of the pope's preoccupations is with the growing distance between Christianity and modern culture. For him, one central objective is to make Christianity an integral part of the modern age without succumbing to the secular understandings of modernity.

A recent symbol of this was his agreement to say Mass for the crew of NBC's "Today" show and to allow portions of it to be televised. In the pope's view, television exists as part of modern culture. It is inherently neither good nor evil. The task of the church is to integrate Christianity into this cultural form.

The pope's success with the mass media is especially important because one of the main problems that the Catholic Church has confronted over the last few decades is the loss of control over its own means of communications. Once, the church communicated to the faithful almost exclusively through its own channels: its churches, schools, universities, publications and the like.



Pope John Paul II during services at St. Jan's Cathedral in 's Hertogenbosch.

However, such means have declined in importance. But the pope, by making himself and his papacy newsworthy events for the print and electronic news media, and by getting the Vatican into such fields as video cassettes and satellite transmission, has again established contact with the masses.

The news media have also helped the pope in his fights with his opponents. Despite the fact that secular reports on the church emphasize conflict—over liberation theology, the ordination of women, birth control—they also almost always portray the pope and his Vatican as facing scattered adversaries around the world.

It was once common for opponents of a given pope to lament him as "a prisoner of the Curia," the Vatican's administrative body. John Paul has in many ways enhanced the power of the Vatican and has delegated much responsibility for administration. Yet, he is almost always criticized in his own name. He is largely seen as the man in charge, and this is no small achievement.

Ultimately, the pope's politics are anti-political since he insists on personal redemption above all else. This can be seen perhaps most clearly in his analysis of sin. Leftist Christians have introduced the idea of a "sinful structure," that is, economic and social institutions which, by their nature, perpetuate evil.

John Paul accepts the idea of sinful structures, but he nevertheless insists that sin "is always a personal act."

The issues of sexuality and equality between the genders, including the ordination of women as priests, are issues that severely test the pope's ability to lead. American Catholics show no signs of following the pope on birth control. On abortion, many Catholics agree with the moral position the church upholds, yet they cannot bring themselves to favor outright prohibition.

Whatever the disagreements, there can be no doubt that the pope's voice has become one of the strongest and loudest in the world. What does he plan to do with this new-found influence?

In the first place, he sees his very presence in Rome as a symbol of the integration of Eastern Europe with Europe as a whole. He has long argued that the division of Europe along pro-Western and pro-Soviet lines is artificial and has tended to cut off the East-bloc countries, especially the Slavs, from the cultural patrimony they share with Western Europe.

This goal of a unified Europe explains his new

emphasis on the ecumenical movement. John Paul is less concerned with ecumenical approaches to Protestant churches and sees his first task as bringing the Eastern Orthodox churches back into some form of communion with Rome.

In Latin America, the pope has moved to stem the influence of Marxism within Catholic movements for social change. This has had at least some effect, if only because events in the region, most notably in Nicaragua, are moving in directions the pope might have predicted.

At a rhetorical level, leaders of the Catholic left have begun to play down their explicit ties to Marxist thought. But it is not yet clear how hard the Vatican will push the Catholic left in Latin America or the extent to which the pope wants a confrontation.

In the meantime, the pope has given his blessing to Latin America's new democracies, hoping that they will find a way around the polarization that has affected the church as it has so many other institutions in Latin America.

With regard to the West, those seeming "contradictions" crop up again. A pope who looks to the West to contain Communist power does not embrace the West's dominant secular values. He is manifestly worried about libertarian attitudes on sexual morality, and turning back two decades of change will not be easy.

But, taking the longer view, he seems to believe that societies have passed through periods of decadence before, and that the church's task is to keep alive and spread the traditional values, in preparation for a time when society will embrace them again.

This idea in many ways epitomizes John Paul's entire approach to the papacy. For all the "contradictions" that the world might see in his message, it is a remarkably clear and coherent world view.

It is a view that annoys, even angers, a large number of Catholics who believe the church is in the process of abandoning a promising course laid down by John XXIII and Vatican II. But for other Catholics, the pope is correcting abuses, clarifying the church's course and preparing it for the third millennium.

He is a pope who clearly takes seriously the warning in St. Paul's first letter to the Corinthians: "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"

(This article has been excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.)

Caribbean Immigrants In U.S.: Mixed Success

By Edward J. Boyer
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES—For Roland Yorkie, the consuming passion to immigrate to what many of his countrymen still consider "the land of milk and honey" began with Sugar Ray Robinson, Joe Louis and Adam Clayton Powell staring at him from the pages of Ebony magazine.

Growing up in Belize (then British Honduras), Mr. Yorkie, who is now 42, said poor people who could not afford to buy wallpaper covered their walls with pages from Ebony.

"You could look on the walls and see all of these pictures," Mr. Yorkie said. "I was tremendously influenced by being able to identify with black Americans. I wanted to leave home and make it in the real world."

Mr. Yorkie made it to the "real world" in 1961 when he was 18, landing in Harlem with a friend (who was later killed in Vietnam) and becoming, as he put it, "a very good dishwasher."

Twelve years of struggle later, with a sociology degree from Syracuse University, Mr. Yorkie landed for Los Angeles, where he helped organize the Concerned Belizen Association and now works as director of the county's Willowbrook Senior Citizens Center.

His odyssey duplicates one that tens of thousands of immigrants from the English-speaking Caribbean have been following for generations, making their way to U.S. cities from island nations stretching east from Jamaica and sweeping south to Trinidad and Tobago, from Guyana on the South American mainland, Belize in Central America, to Bermuda and the Bahamas in the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, which has the United States' largest concentration of Caribbean immigrants, was often their first stop. Since the 1960s, however, increasing numbers have been fleeing the harsh Northeastern winters for California.

With no language barrier to overcome, and driven by a work ethic characteristic of many immigrant groups, they have seized educational and economic opportunities often unavailable to them in their underdeveloped native countries.

"Distinctions in the West Indies are based on class rather than race," said Judge Alban I. Niles of Los Angeles Municipal Court. He is a native of St. Lucia, a tiny island in the eastern Caribbean with a population of 100,000.

"If you went to school, you could be anything," Mr. Niles said. "That was drilled into you. Consequently, West Indians who come here tend to be hard-driving, ambitious, and they go out to achieve something."

The success of established Caribbean immigrants, however, has left some caught in what they call "in-betweenness"—pulled by competing tugs from their countries of origin and their country of residence. And the promise of prosperity, some Caribbean immigrants say, is luring increasing numbers to enter the country illegally, sometimes to their disappointment.

"People see all these things on television and think that all Americans are really wealthy," said Sylvia Flowers, an urban planner who was born in Belize. "But when they get here, they find that life in this country is very hard, looking for a job is hard—just adjusting to life in a city like Los Angeles is a completely new experience for them."

But once the adjustment period is behind them, Caribbean immigrants often pursue the American dream more aggressively than their American neighbors do.

LENNOX Miller, a dentist in Altadena, California, estimated that there are hundreds of physicians and dentists from the Caribbean in the Los Angeles area. A former truck man, he won medals for Jamaica in the 100-meter dash at the 1968 and 1972 Olympics.

Caribbean immigrants are predominantly black, but they point out that their countries are melting pots and that the estimated 70,000 of them in Southern California include blacks, whites, East Indians and Asians.

There is a richly diverse culture bound together, among other things, by reggae and calypso music; food such as curried goat, cassava, fried plantains and conch; a passion for dominoes, and an addiction to cricket (five teams in the 21-team Southern California Cricket Association are made up primarily of Caribbean players).

Driving a battered Ford panel truck with a cracked windshield, Noel Stone, a former marine who speaks in a heavy Jamaican accent, pulled into the tiny lot outside his bakery and market in Los Angeles on a recent Saturday.

Employees busily set about unloading cassava, yams, Red Stripe Beer, goat meat—threading their way through knots of shoppers who come from as far away as San Diego.

Caribbean immigrants spend hours at the market, swapping news, analyzing cricket and soccer matches, imbibing and enjoying the opportunity to converse in the patois or creole dialects of their native countries.

"We have people from all over, not just the Caribbean," said Mr. Stone, 42. "We get Samoans, Tongans, Hawaiians and Africans because the food is so similar."

Mr. Stone is a prosperous entrepreneur who owns a construction company, a real estate company and a full city block.

The list of Caribbean immigrants who have become prominent in the United States, or whose children have done so, is long. It includes the Jamaican Marcus Garvey, who arrived in New York in 1916 and eventually attracted two million members worldwide to his Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Malcolm X, who became the most articulate spokesman for Elijah Muhammad's Nation of Islam, came from a family whose father was a Garveyite and whose mother was born in Grenada.

Other prominent Americans with Caribbean backgrounds include Shirley Chisholm, a former member of Congress from New York who once sought the Democratic presidential nomination; Stokely Carmichael, a civil rights activist; Esther Rolle and Madge Sinclair, both actresses, and the film stars, Sidney Poitier, Harry Belafonte and Cicely Tyson.

Once in the United States, some Caribbean immigrants initially had strained relations with their fellow blacks, the result of what Derrick Hoo, a lawyer of Jamaican and Chinese ancestry, called "mistaken perceptions."

Many Caribbean immigrants say Americans have a superficial, travel-poster image of their native countries, or else what they say is an equally damaging image spawned by newspaper headlines about drugs, corruption, Marxism and repression in the Caribbean.

Those images irritate some Caribbean immigrants, but not enough to make many of them leave.

"People may knock this country, but they don't knock the opportunities," said Mr. Hoo. He worked at menial jobs to put himself through college and law school.

"I just went one step at a time," he said. "The next thing I know, I'm a lawyer. I said to myself, 'My God, it works.'"

Belize, a country of 140,000, is one of the least developed Caribbean nations, and is connected to the United States by a land bridge across Guatemala and Mexico.

"People who are lucky to earn \$600 a year spend their last dime to get to this country," said one Belizean woman who requested anonymity. "They spend hundreds of dollars to get through Mexico, or they walk hundreds of miles just to get to the border."

Belizeans say that illegal immigrants from other parts of the Caribbean increasingly use the same route to the United States.

Once the immigrants reach the border, there is no shortage of "coyotes" willing to bring them illegally into the United States—for a charge of up to \$2,000.

In Los Angeles, they become "invisible illegals" who disappear into the city's black community. If Belizeans are stopped and questioned, they usually explain their accents by saying they are from New Orleans.

Some of the new arrivals drift into crime, primarily drug trafficking, community leaders said. "There is a growing concern about drug activity," said Delmore Pascasio, a nurse who heads the Concerned Belizen Association.

"Most Belizeans involved in drugs are unable to compete here," she said. "They become frustrated and look for opportunities to make money in different ways. One way is illicit activity."

Caribbean community organizations recognize that illegal immigration is a growing problem, especially among younger immigrants. But neither they nor the Immigration and Naturalization Service could offer a firm estimate of the size of the illegal population.

Joblessness Comes to America's Middle Class, Shattering Stereotypes About Welfare

By Milton Coleman
Washington Post Service

EUCLID, Ohio—Timothy Sipes was born in nearby Cleveland 35 years ago amid a promise of prosperity as endless as the smoke gushing from the steel-mill stacks of the Cuyahoga River valley. His father drove trains in the freight yards of the New York Central Railroad, and his mother operated a punch press at an Metal Stamping Co. When Mr. Sipes grew up, jobs, and the pride that went with them, were there for the asking—for a while.

Now Mr. Sipes is the man of the house in the yellow, wood-frame bungalow on Shoreview Avenue that was his boyhood home in this lakefront suburb northeast of Cleveland. The plentiful jobs are gone, and so is much of his pride. With his wife and two children, Mr. Sipes is on welfare and sees slim prospects of getting off of it.

"To be truthful," Mr. Sipes said, he thought only "blacks and hillbillies were on welfare."

"I threw a lot of stereotypes around about welfare," he said. "Now that I'm on it, my view has changed. I find myself in the same boat. I no longer consider people on welfare white trash. They're people trying to survive."

Mr. Sipes was paid about \$1,120 a month at a shop that repaired steel-mill equipment. For the last year, he has been struggling to make it on half that much in food stamps and welfare grants.

"It's hard to learn to survive when you really never had to," Mr. Sipes said. "But we learned pretty fast."

Some have thousands of others like him who have emerged as the fastest growing group of new welfare recipients.

"The stereotype that welfare rolls are comprised of black, single women is not borne out in the statistics," said Mark Reel, director of the Children's Defense Fund office in Columbus. It is principally a phenomenon of white suburbs.

"You're talking about a steelworker in

Youngstown or an autoworker in Cleveland who's exhausted his unemployment benefits," Mr. Reel said. "These are white people. These are all-American families."

From 1979 to 1984, the number of people in traditional two-parent households receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the largest federal-state welfare program of cash grants, more than doubled in the United States. In Ohio, it more than tripled to 167,782 from 50,929.

During that time, the number of single-parent households under that aid program decreased slightly nationwide and grew by only 20 percent in Ohio.

Many of the new, two-parent-family recipients describe the welfare experience with the same dissatisfaction and despair expressed by the unmarried black women who are the most commonly cited beneficiaries of Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

"This new class of recipients say the cash grants—a maximum of \$360 a month for a family of four in Ohio—are impractically low. Some of them volunteer that they have become welfare 'cheats,' earning unreported money on the side. Others say they postpone paying some bills and get financial help from friends and relatives."

Some say they would rather stay on welfare

than take a minimum-wage job unless it offered medical benefits that would provide care on a par with Medicaid, the federal-state program for which most recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children automatically qualify.

Some, like Louis Kalnasy of suburban Parma, who pays \$350 of his \$360 monthly cash grant for rent, say they refuse to move into neighborhoods where housing might cost less.

"The only place I know is down in the ghettos, and I ain't going down there," said Mr. Kalnasy, who grew up on Cleveland's impoverished east side. "I came from there, and I ain't gonna let my kids down there."

THESE newcomers to Aid to Families with Dependent Children primarily are refugees from the last national recession, which came early to Ohio, hit harder and left later than it did in much of the rest of the United States. Ohio unemployment, 5.9 percent in 1979, peaked at 12.5 percent in 1982 before falling to 9.4 percent last year. Since 1981, it has hovered at 1.5 points above the U.S. average.

The Reagan administration frequently notes that more people are working now than ever before. But that does not apply in Ohio.

In 1979, there were 298,400 Ohioans looking for work but unable to find it. Last month, that figure was estimated at 475,000—an increase of 59 percent.

Ohio's economy is recovering, but not for many former blue-collar workers such as Mr. Sipes and Mr. Kalnasy, both of whom complain that their age, the middle-30s, is an impediment to employment in the remaining well-paying, low-skilled jobs.

"Everybody said go to a service economy," said Stephen Wertheim of the Interchurch Council of Greater Cleveland. "But this is a union town. People were receiving \$11 an hour and benefits. All of a sudden they're told to work for McDonald's."

Officials in Ohio say that welfare is becoming a mainstay for many of those unable to enter the job market or to land another job before their

unemployment benefits run out. Younger married people with no work experience go on the Ohio General Relief program, whose rolls grew 284 percent from 1980 to 1984. Families turn to Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Federal unemployment insurance normally lasts for 26 weeks. After that, many hard-hit areas have supplemental benefits that last another 12 months, and in a few cases the benefits can be extended to two years.

In some Ohio households, the fear of second-generation dependency is a strong deterrent to welfare, even in the face of chronic unemployment. Margaret Biscia of Parma said her two children, aged 20 and 18 and no longer eligible for assistance through her Aid to Families with Dependent Children grant, refused to go on general relief.

"They see how it affected me, and they don't want to get into that same rut," Mrs. Biscia said. "They want to be independent."

"They don't want to have money mailed to them and not work for it," she said. "They're young and they just started out and they don't want to start out that way." Both found jobs a few weeks ago.

Thousands of other people, however, have stepped into the welfare lines in Ohio's 88 counties and experienced a rude awakening, according to Rose Anne Benson, chief of the public assistance division of the Ohio Department of Human Services.

"Their expectation is far different from what reality is," Ms. Benson said. "When you explain that a maximum benefit for a family of four is three hundred-and-something dollars, they look at you and say, 'Who pays the rest? You look at them and say, 'Nobody pays the rest.'"

For most welfare families, especially those in the suburbs who had lived on \$7-to-\$10-an-hour salaries, rent is the largest portion of "the rest."

Another large portion is devoted to utility bills, which often exceed \$200 a month during Ohio's long winters.

A state plan permits low-income households, including all those on welfare, to pay no more than 5 percent of their monthly cash income for electricity and 10 percent for gas during the cold season.

The balance is held until the warmer months, when monthly bills must be paid in full, along with some of the past-due amounts. Recipients sometimes avoid having service cut off through once-a-year emergency grants.

In Cuyahoga County, a family of four on Aid to Families with Dependent Children receives \$214 a month in food stamps, and ration coupons

percent had applied for at least 20 jobs in the last year and 30 percent had worked six years or more on their last job.

The spread of welfare to the suburbs has improved the image of welfare recipients.

"You used to be considered just 'that old welfare' case," said Mabel Whitley, 53, president of the Greater Cleveland Welfare Rights Organization. "Now they're calling you 'The New Poor.' They've even changed the name of the welfare department now to Human Services. So that means you're getting a little bit more dignity to it."

But Margaret Barton said she was somewhat perplexed during visits to the welfare office.

"You see all these people there you know, and they have apathy. You can just tell," she said. "You feel sorry for them. But sometimes you wonder, they're not really trying to help themselves. You see them and they'll have five kids, you know, and they're pregnant again. And you wonder, why do they keep having these children and putting themselves into it?"

Marjorie Hall-Ellis, director of the Department of Human Services in Cuyahoga County, said that the coming of the "new poor" to the welfare roster has further blurred a once well-defined line between recipients, many of them now just out of the middle class, and caseworkers, many of them now just barely in it.

The fear of trading places is frightening, she said. "We put her or him there and give them a stack of things to learn and master," she said of the caseworkers. "We tell them to be polite and deal with the person's problems—that are similar to the same problem they have as soon as they go home at night. And they're a paycheck away from welfare themselves."

Ohio's economy is recovering, but not for many former blue-collar workers. Last month, 475,000 Ohioans were looking for work, up 59 percent from 1979.

[illegible]

GM, Ford and AMC reported lower domestic car sales for early May, while Chrysler posted an increase. Overall, the industry showed an 8.8-percent decline in sales.

General Electric dropped 1 1/4 to 58 1/2. The company pleaded guilty Monday to charges that it defrauded the U.S. government of more than \$800,000 on an Air Force missile contract.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, which forecast record sales and earnings for the year, despite a decline in first-quarter profits, rose 1 1/2 to 78.

Telerec fell 1 1/4 to 20 1/2. The company reported higher quarterly profits, but the increase evidently fell short of expectations on Wall Street.

Crane Co. gained 1 1/4 to 37 1/2. The company said shareholders approved a plan to spin off the company's CP&I Steel subsidiary.

Atlantic Richfield eased 1/2 to 60 1/2 while Texaco gained 1 to 38.

In media and broadcast stocks, McGraw-Hill advanced 1 1/4 to 49 1/4. Taft Broadcasting lost 1 1/2 to 72 and CBS fell 1 1/2 to 109 1/4.

Johnson & Johnson gained 3/4 to 46 1/2. Merck tacked on 1/4 to 61 1/4.

There was lower action in trading of American Stock Exchange issues. BAT Industries led the actives, slipping 1/16 to 4 1/16. Wang Laboratories class B followed, losing 1/4 to 17 1/2. TTE Communications was third, closing unchanged at 6 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.63 to 227.76. The price of an average share decreased four cents. Declines led advances 298-238 among the 775 issues traded. Volume totaled 7 million shares, up from 6 million Monday.

Prices Decline

GM, Ford and AMC reported lower domestic car sales for early May, while Chrysler posted an increase. Overall, the industry showed an 8.5-per-cent decline in sales.

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In media and broadcast stocks, McGraw-Hill advanced 1¼ to 49%. Taft Broadcasting lost 1½ to 72 and CBS fell 1½ to 109¼.

Johnson & Johnson gained ¾ to 46%. Merck tacked on 1¼ to 61¼.

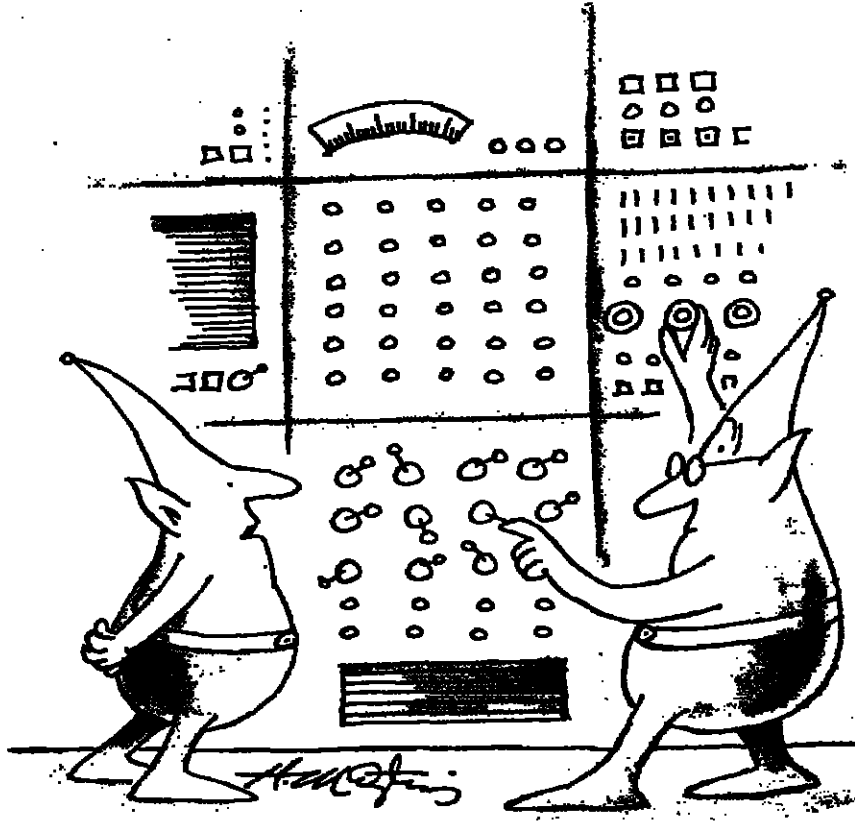
Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. BAT Industries led the losers, slipping 1½ to 4 1/16. The pharmaceuticals class B followed, losing ¼ to 17½. ITT Communications was third, closing unchanged at 46.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.63 to 2277.6. The price of an average share decreased four cents. Declines led advances 299-238 among the 775 issues traded. Volume totaled 7 million shares, up from 6 million Monday.


13 Month High	Low	Stock	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775
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13 Month High	Low	Stock	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775
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13 Month High	Low	Stock	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	61
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"Find out how many light years it will take before the entire universe knows about Grow Group."

 For our 1984 Annual Report, write:
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OBSERVER

Knocking Opportunities

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Ten years in New York is like 40 years anywhere else, and having just passed that milestone, I have been busy posing all over town for photo opportunities.

The first stop was in front of the dilapidated brick row house on the East Side where in 1974 you could rent a triplex — three whole floors, front and back — for \$1,100 a month.

There I planned to make a major address on the absurdity of New York economics, but the TV cameras were on a European outing jampacked with presidential photo opportunities and were obviously reluctant to abandon the schnitzel-and-beer territory.

What's the point of a major speech if you can't get 10 seconds on the networks?

For the record, what I would have said was that a lot of people in 1974 — namely, my brother-in-law in Baltimore — thought I was crazy paying \$1,100 to live in a ruin.

"Little did these sneering relatives realize that — I am quoting now from the text of my prepared speech — yes, my friends, little did they realize that in just five short years the landlord of this dilapidated ruin for which no Baltimorean would pay more than \$15,000 — little did they realize that the owner of this very ruin would offer it to me for \$1 million."

I offered NBC an exclusive on my visit to the cemetery where the landlord who made that historic offer is now buried — dead not of an incredible fall but of natural causes. NBC, however, did not show up.

My cousin who works in television says I could have got all three networks if I'd told them the landlord was related to Hermann Göring, but that is not my way.

President Reagan can make it up when he quotes a letter from a young girl, and the girl can announce in the papers that the president was making it up, and nobody gets cross at the president for making it up. When I make it up, people get cross.

"Only the president has the right to make it up," I told my cousin.

So I skipped the visit to the landlord's grave, and went to the theater district. I planned to make a semi-major speech warning that \$45 was too much to charge for a theater seat behind an immense female mannequin freshly released from the beauty parlor. No photo opportunity, unfortunately, as the theater bosses refused to let me be photographed weeping behind 30 pounds of well-fluffed hair while the most expensive musical in history could be dimly heard on the other side.

So I offered to re-enact a historic "first," the moment in 1982 when I succeeded in getting a taxi in the theater district on a rainy night. It was my eighth year in New York and, though friends insisted only moderate violence was necessary to turn the trick, I had given up.

The elements seemed to mock my surrender, for they invariably produced a downpour whenever they saw me entering the theater. I was resigned to a thorough soaking whenever I paid \$45 to sit behind a screen of hair.

During that eighth year in New York, I must have become famous. Perhaps it was all that time in the subways that had hardened me. The things one sees down there — but let's not talk about the subways in a family paper.

Still, something that had once been tender in me must have become solid callous, for on the historic night of rain when I finally got a taxi, I recall saying to the woman of whom it was necessary to dance: "Forgive me, madam, but I am determined not to die without once getting a taxi on a rainy night in the theater district."

Perhaps it was the sight of this woman's immense cone of freshly fluffed hair that made me do what I did. In my defense let it be noted that she was neither blind nor confined to a wheelchair.

Naturally, the cab driver announced that he was off duty, but changed his mind after looking me in the eye and realizing that a false move might be his last.

That was a great New York night. What a fine photo opportunity a re-enactment would have provided. The TV people thought not. Maybe my smile isn't charming enough.

New York Times Service

Latest Stockhausen Work: A Musical 'Book of the Dead'

By Mark Hunter

PARIS — There was a row of empty seats at the back of the Espace de Projection concert hall at the Institut pour la Recherche et Coordination Acoustique-Musique (IRCAM) when Karlheinz Stockhausen, 75, presided over the world premiere of his "Kathinka's Gesang." One onlooker commented that it was like seeing an empty pew in the church when Johann Sebastian Bach first performed what his Lutheran employers uncharitably called "wondrous variations and strange sounds" on the organ in 1703.

The comparison was bold, but perhaps apt. Like Bach's, Stockhausen's career has been one of defining new musical languages with new kinds of instruments. But while the great musical invention of Bach's lifetime was the piano, Stockhausen — along with IRCAM's founder, Pierre Boulez — is considered the leading composer of a generation that uses electronic studio effects, computers and unconventional ways of playing traditional instruments to make what many listeners still consider strange sounds.

When Stockhausen and Boulez were students of Olivier Messiaen at the Conservatoire de Paris in 1951, new sounds were a priority for young composers. "They were looking for ways to enlarge the composer's palette," said David Wessel, director of pedagogy at the research institute for contemporary music and acoustics that Boulez went on to establish.

Stockhausen tells an anecdote that shows how hard he and Boulez looked for new sounds. After moving to Cologne in 1952, Stockhausen began the solitary research in sound synthesis that would result in his "Electronic Study I" (1953), trying a technique that involved recording sounds made by a generator, one by one, on tape machines, then synchronizing the results on hand-glued tape fragments. After three months, said Stockhausen, "I wrote a letter to Pierre, and said I'd found a new method for creating timbres, or tone colors. He came to Cologne by car, right

away, and listened to what I'd done."

Stockhausen continued, laughing, "Pierre said, 'These are chords, not timbres.'" In other words, not what they were. For Stockhausen, "if there's not a problem, it's necessary to create one." He solved that early problem, refining his method until he became a self-described "virtuoso of potentialities," and found his timbres. Some of his sounds have since become widely familiar. The one-once electronic bass tones of "Kontakte" (1959) have found their descendants in current popular music, as does Stockhausen's trademark "spatial harmony," the shifting of sound among different sources that one hears on a stereo recording.

Stockhausen remains determinedly avant-garde. Discussing the orchestral effects in "Kathinka's Gesang," which were composed on IRCAM's computer, he declared, "One must use new means to find effects and sounds one hasn't known, to enlarge our sound palette — or it's not worth the trouble."

Since the early 1970s, Stockhausen has combined that philosophy with an increasingly evident spiritualistic impulse, to create a kind of ritual performance art. He unabashedly describes the 33-minute "Kathinka's Gesang" as "a musical 'Book of the Dead,'" a series of 24 exercises to guide a soul departing the physical body toward the white light, away from the temptations of the senses.

The work itself, however, is hardly austere. The flutist Kathinka Pasveer, the longtime Stockhausen collaborator for whom the piece is named, appears onstage in a black leotard, and dances — no easy matter, given her demanding instrumental parts, which involve unusual fingering and blowing techniques — around a stage set composed of two mock clocks on which the hours are excerpts from the score. Lighting effects designed by Stockhausen announce the "entrances" of each of six loudspeakers placed around the hall. Bass and treble tones circulate in opposite directions, suggesting what Stockhausen, recalling the cir-

cular meditation aids used in Eastern mysticism, calls a musical mandala.

The overall impression is sumptuous, and surreal — not surprisingly, since Stockhausen has often expressed admiration for Surrealist painters.

Before the premiere Thursday night, Stockhausen remarked, "It's very important to have the world of the past joined to the present. When one recognizes something in a work, one sees more forcefully the new." There is, in fact, a strong undercurrent of classic form in "Kathinka's Gesang." The piece resembles a concerto, the dialogue of a soloist and an orchestra, but Stockhausen's orchestra was a tape of computer-generated sounds, which he monitored from a mixing board in the center of the hall.

"The principle of the future, at least for me, is to have a few soloists onstage, while the mass effects are made by loudspeakers," he said.

Not every composer would agree. Boulez's "Répons," for example, goes in exactly the opposite direction, contrasting computer-treated sounds with the background of an orchestral en-



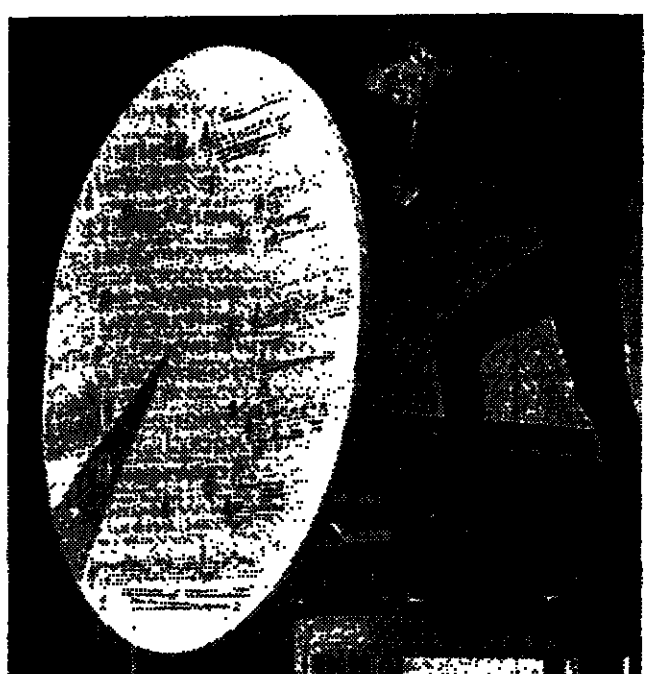
Stockhausen: "The past joined to the present."

semble. Stockhausen's approach reflects the fact, as he noted, that "for the past eight years I've had 20 musicians, dancers and mimes who work with me. They inspire me, and I compose for them."

"Often, I've made the comparison between a composer and a hunter," he said. As a boy, he noted, he considered becoming a professional hunter until one day in 1948 a deer "looked at me like a man" and he put away his guns for good. "The hunter has a nose, a kind of sixth sense, that tells him where he can find game," said Stockhausen. "After 30 years in the studio, you develop that same kind of sense of where you can find something musically interesting. The tape machine rolls and records; then I stop, roll it back, and listen. Always, when I've found something interesting, it's through this kind of accident."

"Kathinka's Gesang" closed Tuesday in Paris and will be given Thursday in Saarbrücken at the Grosser Sendersaal.

Mark Hunter, an American journalist, writes about cultural events from Europe for a number of publications.



Kathinka Pasveer in "Kathinka's Gesang."

PEOPLE

Stevie Wonder Is Feted, Denounces South Africa

Stevie Wonder brought a revitalizing atmosphere to the General Assembly Hall at the United Nations in New York, using words and music to denounce South Africa's system of racial segregation. The singer was being honored by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid on his 35th birthday. The audience of delegates and their families, anti-apartheid activists, entertainers such as Ben Vereen and Roberta Flack, and young Wonder fans sang "Happy Birthday," and Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, sent a message praising Wonder as "an artist of social conscience and a strong humanitarian vocation."

□

The publisher Josephine Rocco has received the Golden Pen of Freedom from the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers for his services to the Philippine news media. Rocco, whose Manila Times newspaper was banned under martial law in 1972, told the opening session of the federation's 38th congress in Tokyo that many journalists taking part in a crusade to restore press freedom to the Philippines had been "brutally smashed, tortured and then killed." Rocco has been jailed and placed under house arrest in attempts to silence him, the congress was told.

Stella Kramrisch, curator of artworks from India for the Philadelphia Museum, has received the Charles Lang Freer Medal of the Smithsonian Institution's Freer Gallery of Art in Washington for her contributions to "knowledge and understanding of cultural civilization as reflected in their art." The medal was presented on the eve of an exhibit of Indian and Pakistani paintings and sculptures.

□

Laura Herring, a 21-year-old Texan who studies in Switzerland and has worked in India, has been named Miss USA at the 34th annual pageant in Lakeland, Florida. She will represent the United States in the Miss Universe pageant July 15 in Miami.

□

Josephine Humphreys of Charleston, South Carolina, has received the \$7,500 Ernest Hemingway Foundation Award from the writers' group PEN for her "Dreams of Sleep," chosen as the best first novel published in 1984.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MONACO GRAND PRIX May 19, 7:00 heavy traffic, 10:00 start, 11:00 finish. Arrive 10:30, leave 11:00. Free place in Monaco part. All complete price including food, wine & spirits, of charge, US\$500.00. Place call 212 675 1211 or 1212 675 1211.

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